

Unani 6th July 2024 Shift 1 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :2 Hour	Maximum Marks :480	Total Questions :120
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

1. The total duration of the exam is 120 minutes (2 hours).
2. The question paper consists of 120 questions, with a total of 480 marks.
3. The question paper includes multiple-choice questions (MCQs) with four options for each question.
4. Each correct answer will carry 4 marks.
5. For each incorrect answer, 1 mark will be deducted.
6. There will be no option shuffling in the exam.
7. The options marked with a green color and a check icon (✓) are correct.
8. The options marked with a red color and a cross icon (×) are incorrect.
9. Ensure that you attempt all questions, as no question is to be skipped.
10. Use only the provided examination tools and materials.

1. Literary meaning of the word 'Ruh' is :

- (1) Zawiul Arwah
- (2) La Infi'al
- (3) Amezish (mixture)
- (4) Hawa e Muheet

Correct Answer : (1) Zawiul Arwah

Solution :

The word '**Ruh**' is derived from Arabic and is commonly translated as 'soul' or 'spirit'.

In classical texts and Islamic literature, 'Ruh' represents the divine element that gives life to all living beings.

The option **Zawiul Arwah** literally means 'possessor of souls' or 'related to the soul', which matches the true meaning of 'Ruh'.

On the other hand, **La Infi'al** means 'no reaction', **Amezish** means 'mixture', and **Hawa e Muheet** refers to 'surrounding air'.

These other options do not convey the actual literary or spiritual sense of the word 'Ruh'.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Zawiul Arwah**.

Quick Tip

Tip : In Islamic and Urdu studies, remember 'Ruh' directly connects to the idea of soul or spirit, which is best captured by 'Zawiul Arwah'.

2. The excretion of Mawad-e-Fasida in the form of saliva, ear wax, sweat etc. is the function of :

- (1) Aaza only
- (2) Quwwat-e-Mudabir e Badan
- (3) Quwwat-e-Tabiyah
- (4) Quwwat-e-Nafsaniyah

Correct Answer : (2) Quwwat-e-Mudabir e Badan

Solution :

In Unani medicine, the term **Mawad-e-Fasida** refers to waste materials produced by the

body during various metabolic processes.

These waste materials need to be excreted to maintain the health and balance of the body's systems.

The **Quwwat-e-Mudabir e Badan** is the regulating or managing power in the human body which supervises, organizes, and coordinates various physiological functions.

It includes mechanisms for the excretion of unwanted substances such as saliva, ear wax, sweat, and other waste products.

Aaza refers to organs only, which act as tools, but do not independently perform regulation.

Quwwat-e-Tabiyah deals with nutritive functions, and **Quwwat-e-Nafsaniyah** relates to mental and psychic faculties.

Therefore, the correct function responsible for the excretion of waste is **Quwwat-e-Mudabir e Badan**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — **Quwwat-e-Mudabir e Badan** manages and regulates excretion and other vital body functions in Unani medicine.

3. On the basis of definition, the Ustaqussat are :

- (1) Solid (Jamid)
- (2) Liquid (Sayyal)
- (3) Mufrad (Single)
- (4) Vaporous (Bukhari)

Correct Answer : (3) Mufrad (Single)

Solution :

In Unani medicine, the term **Ustaqussat** refers to the fundamental simple substances or elements which make up all matter.

By definition, these are called **Mufrad** meaning 'Single' or 'Simple'.

The concept implies that Ustaqussat cannot be further divided into other elements by natural processes — they are the building blocks of physical matter.

Options like **Solid (Jamid)**, **Liquid (Sayyal)**, and **Vaporous (Bukhari)** describe the

physical states or forms that matter can take, but they do not define what Ustaqussat are by their conceptual nature.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Mufrad (Single)**, highlighting that Ustaqussat are the indivisible basic elements.

Quick Tip

Tip : Always remember — Ustaqussat are defined as **Mufrad (Single)**, representing the simplest building blocks in Unani theory.

4. The Feal of Tabiyat is :

- (1) Muharik-e-Mizaj
- (2) Tabreed-e-Mizaj
- (3) Taskeen-e-Mizaj
- (4) Ta'deel-e-Mizaj

Correct Answer : (4) Ta'deel-e-Mizaj

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Tabiyat** is considered the natural power or innate force in the human body responsible for maintaining balance and harmony.

The primary function (**Feal**) of Tabiyat is to maintain the **temperament (Mizaj)** in a balanced state.

This process is known as **Ta'deel-e-Mizaj**, which means moderation or balancing of temperament.

Muharik-e-Mizaj means stimulating the temperament, **Tabreed-e-Mizaj** means cooling the temperament, and **Taskeen-e-Mizaj** means calming the temperament.

These may be actions taken by drugs or interventions, but the main natural function of Tabiyat itself is always **Ta'deel-e-Mizaj** — to keep the body's temperament balanced.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Ta'deel-e-Mizaj**.

Quick Tip

Tip : In Unani concepts, remember Tabiyat's key role is to balance — that's why its Feal is **Ta'deel-e-Mizaj**.

5. Which concept has the prime importance, and is the back bone of Unani system of medicine :

- (1) Afa'al
- (2) Mizaj
- (3) Az'aa
- (4) Arwah

Correct Answer : (2) Mizaj

Solution :

In the Unani system of medicine, **Mizaj** or temperament is considered the fundamental concept that underpins all theories and practices.

Mizaj refers to the unique balance of elements and qualities in each individual that determines their physical and mental characteristics.

Maintaining the proper balance of Mizaj is essential for good health and any disturbance in this balance leads to disease.

All diagnosis, treatment, and dietary recommendations in Unani medicine revolve around understanding and correcting the Mizaj.

Afa'al means functions or actions, **Az'aa** refers to organs, and **Arwah** means spirits or vital forces — all important, but not the prime backbone.

Therefore, the core concept with the highest importance is **Mizaj**.

Quick Tip

Tip : In Unani, always link health and treatment back to **Mizaj** — it is the base of diagnosis and therapy.

6. Who is also known as Abul AlArwah ?

- (1) Galen
- (2) Erasistratus
- (3) Herophilus
- (4) Aristotle

Correct Answer : (1) Galen

Solution :

Galen, a famous Greek physician, is historically known for his extensive contributions to anatomy, physiology, and medicine.

He is often referred to as **Abul AlArwah**, meaning 'Father of Spirits', because of his significant work on the concept of 'Arwah' (spirits) in the body.

In Unani medicine, Galen's theories deeply influenced the understanding of vital, natural, and psychic spirits that control various body functions.

Erasistratus and **Herophilus** were also Greek physicians, but they are not known by this title.

Aristotle was a philosopher whose work laid foundational ideas for many sciences, but he is not referred to as Abul AlArwah.

Thus, the correct answer is **Galen**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Galen's major role in explaining the concept of body spirits earned him the title **Abul AlArwah**.

7. Match List I with List II :

List I

- (A) Ribat
- (B) Dimagh
- (C) Khusiya
- (D) Aasab

List II

- (I) Uzw Raees
- (II) Uzw Mufrad
- (III) Uzw Barid
- (IV) Quwwat Muwallida

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

(3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

(4) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Solution :

In Unani medicine, specific organs and structures are classified based on their role and nature.

Ribat refers to ligaments and connective tissues which provide coolness and support — hence, linked to **Uzw Barid** (III).

Dimagh means the brain, which is a chief organ that governs major functions — so it matches with **Uzw Raees** (I).

Khusiyah are the testes, which are simple reproductive organs — these relate to **Uzw Mufrad** (II).

Aasab refers to the nerves which control movements and reproductive strength — hence, matched with **Quwwat Muwallida** (IV).

Therefore, the correct matching is : (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV).

Quick Tip

Tip : In match-the-column questions, remember basic organ roles — brain is Raees, nerves link to Quwwat Muwallida, Khusiya is Uzw Mufrad.

8. In all organs of the human body, what is more barid after Izaam (bones) :

(1) Asaab (Nerves)

(2) Ribat

(3) Kurri / Ghuzruf

(4) Baal

Correct Answer : (3) Kurri / Ghuzruf

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Izaam** (bones) are considered the coldest (**barid**) structures in the body due to their hard and dense nature.

After bones, the next most barid structures are the **Kurri** or **Ghuzruf** (cartilage).

Cartilage is tough but flexible tissue found in joints, ribs, nose, and ear, and shares similar

cold and moist qualities with bones.

Asaab (nerves) are linked with warm and dry qualities because they conduct impulses.

Ribat refers to ligaments and connective bands which are not as barid as cartilage.

Baal (hair) is generally considered dry and not associated with significant barid qualities.

Therefore, after Izaam, **Kurri / Ghuzruf** are the most barid structures.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — in Unani anatomy, cartilage (**Ghuzruf**) is next in coldness after bones (**Izaam**).

9. Opposite of Nafrat e Kimiawia is :

- (1) Ulfat e Kimiawia
- (2) Nafrat e Kimiawia
- (3) Istehāla e Haqiqiya
- (4) Istehāla Johariya

Correct Answer : (1) Ulfat e Kimiawia

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Nafrat e Kimiawia** refers to chemical repulsion — a phenomenon where two substances naturally repel each other.

Its direct opposite is **Ulfat e Kimiawia**, which means chemical affinity or attraction, where two substances naturally mix or bond together.

This concept is important in understanding how different drugs interact and combine in Unani pharmaceuticals.

Istehāla e Haqiqiya and **Istehāla Johariya** refer to processes of transformation and essential change, not chemical attraction or repulsion.

Therefore, the opposite of **Nafrat e Kimiawia** is **Ulfat e Kimiawia**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Think of **Ulfat** as attraction and **Nafrat** as repulsion in chemical interactions.

10. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Sin-e-Rihag and Sin-e-Fata are sub types of Sin-e-Numu.

Reason (R) : Because in both Sin-e-Rihag and Sin-e-Fata, growth and development of individual are progressive towards Sin-e-Shabab.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Sin-e-Numu** refers to the age of growth.

Sin-e-Rihag and **Sin-e-Fata** are indeed sub-stages within the broader stage of Sin-e-Numu.

Sin-e-Rihag represents early childhood to pre-adolescence, while **Sin-e-Fata** represents adolescence.

During both these stages, the individual undergoes growth and development, moving progressively towards **Sin-e-Shabab** — the age of youth or adulthood.

Therefore, the reason correctly explains why Sin-e-Rihag and Sin-e-Fata are considered sub-types of Sin-e-Numu.

So both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) correctly explains (A).

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Sin-e-Rihag + Sin-e-Fata = parts of Sin-e-Numu (growth), leading to Sin-e-Shabab (youth).

11. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Rukn Hawa is lateef because of its Haar Ratab (hot and moist) Mizaj.

Statement II : The characteristic of Yabusat is not accepting and leaving the shapes easily.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

Statement I is correct because in Unani philosophy, **Rukn Hawa** (air) is described as **lateef** (subtle or light) due to its **Haar Ratab** (hot and moist) temperament.

This nature allows air to penetrate easily and fill spaces, making it subtle and mobile.

Statement II is also correct — **Yabusat** means dryness, and dryness resists taking and changing shapes easily.

This is a classical characteristic that defines dry matter as firm and rigid in structure, retaining its form.

Therefore, both statements accurately describe the related Unani concepts.

Hence, the correct option is that both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Haar Ratab** makes Rukn Hawa subtle ; **Yabusat** implies resistance to shape change.

12. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Mizaj Moatadil Nau'i and Mizaj Moatadil Sinfi are types of Mizaj Moatadil Tibbi.

Statement II : Mizaj Moatadil Haqeeqi is not present in any species.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true

Solution :

Statement I is correct because in Unani medicine, **Mizaj Moatadil Tibbi** (balanced temperament) is further categorized into **Mizaj Moatadil Nau'i** (specific balanced temperament) and **Mizaj Moatadil Sinfi** (gender-based balanced temperament).

These sub-types help describe slight variations in balance according to species and gender differences.

Statement II is also true because **Mizaj Moatadil Haqeeqi** (perfectly balanced temperament) is a theoretical concept used for ideal reference — it does not exist in any living species.

Therefore, both statements are true according to Unani theory.

Quick Tip

Tip : Moatadil Haqeeqi is ideal — it does not exist ; Nau'i and Sinfi are practical sub-types under Moatadil Tibbi.

13. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : According to Imam Fakhruddin Razi, the moderate region is fourth Iqlim (Iqlim Chaharum) and according to Ibn Sina, the moderate region is the region nearby the equator (Khat-e Istiwa).

Reason (R) : According to Imam Fakhruddin Razi, Fourth Iqlim (Iqlim Chaharum) is moderate because it is situated in between the hot and cold regions and is best for habitat. The regions nearby the pole are cold and nearby equator are hot.

According to Ibn Sina, in regions near the equator the sun rays fall straight and the duration of day and night is equal. But the opinion of Imam Fakhruddin Razi is more appropriate than Ibn Sina.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Assertion (A) is true because according to Unani geographical concepts, **Imam Fakhruddin Razi** identified the fourth Iqlim as the moderate region for human habitation.

Meanwhile, **Ibn Sina** described the equatorial region as moderate due to equal day and night duration and direct sun rays.

Reason (R) is also true as it correctly explains why **Imam Fakhruddin Razi's** view is preferred — the Fourth Iqlim is between the cold polar zones and the hot equatorial belt, making it suitable for balanced climate and habitation.

Therefore, the Reason given is the correct explanation for the Assertion.

So, both (A) and (R) are true and (R) correctly explains (A).

Quick Tip

Tip: Remember — Fourth Iqlim is moderate due to its middle position ; Razi's view aligns with climatic logic in Unani.

14. In which age, the process of anabolism (formation) is equal to the process of catabolism (destruction) :

- (1) Sin-i-Numu
- (2) Sin-i-Shabab
- (3) Sin-i-Kuhulat
- (4) Sin-i-Shaikhukhat

Correct Answer : (2) Sin-i-Shabab

Solution :

In Unani medicine, the stages of life are divided into phases based on the balance between anabolic and catabolic processes.

Sin-i-Numu is the age of growth where anabolism exceeds catabolism — the body builds more than it breaks down.

Sin-i-Shabab is the age of youth or maturity where anabolism and catabolism are balanced — the rate of formation equals the rate of destruction.

Sin-i-Kuhulat is the age of decline where catabolism starts to dominate, slowly exceeding anabolism.

Sin-i-Shaikhukhat is old age where catabolism overtakes anabolism, leading to physical degeneration.

Therefore, the stage where formation equals destruction is **Sin-i-Shabab**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Sin-i-Shabab** means balance — growth equals wear. Before it is growth dominant, after it is decline dominant.

15. Which is not included in Asbab Musakhkhina ?

- (1) Mo'tadil Miqdar ki Ghiza
- (2) Harkat Mo'tadil
- (3) Sudda basabab Fuzlat
- (4) Ufoonat

Correct Answer : (1) Mo'tadil Miqdar ki Ghiza

Solution :

Asbab Musakhkhina are the causative factors that increase heat in the body according to Unani medicine.

Examples include excessive movement (**Harkat**), blockage due to waste (**Sudda basabab Fuzlat**), and putrefaction or infection (**Ufoonat**).

These all lead to increased heat production or retention in the body.

However, **Mo'tadil Miqdar ki Ghiza** means taking food in moderate quantity — this supports balance and does not generate excess heat.

Hence, it is not considered an Asbab Musakhkhina but rather a part of healthy regimen to

maintain Mizaj.

Therefore, option (1) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — moderate diet (**Mo'tadil Ghiza**) helps balance, it does not heat up the body.

16. Enzyme elevated in first 2 hours of MI is :

- (1) CKMB
- (2) LDH
- (3) SGPT
- (4) Acid phosphatase

Correct Answer : (1) CKMB

Solution :

In the case of a **myocardial infarction (MI)**, cardiac muscle cells get damaged, releasing specific enzymes into the bloodstream.

CKMB (Creatine Kinase-MB fraction) is one of the earliest markers for myocardial injury. It starts rising within 2 to 4 hours of infarction, peaks around 12 to 24 hours, and returns to normal within 48 to 72 hours.

LDH (Lactate Dehydrogenase) also rises but later, usually after 24 to 48 hours.

SGPT (ALT) is mainly a liver enzyme and not specific for MI.

Acid phosphatase is related to prostate and other tissues but not cardiac muscle.

Therefore, **CKMB** is the enzyme elevated in the first 2 hours of MI.

Quick Tip

Tip : **CKMB** is the quickest cardiac enzyme to rise — think 'C' for 'Cardiac' and 'Quick'.

17. Diagnostic feature of rheumatic fever is :

- (1) Antischkow cells
- (2) Aschoff's bodies
- (3) MacCallum's patch
- (4) Epithelioid cells

Correct Answer : (2) Aschoff's bodies

Solution :

A key diagnostic feature of **rheumatic fever** is the presence of **Aschoff's bodies** in cardiac tissue.

Aschoff's bodies are nodules formed due to fibrinoid necrosis surrounded by immune cells — they are pathognomonic for rheumatic carditis.

Antischkow cells are modified macrophages found within Aschoff bodies but by themselves are not specific diagnostic markers.

MacCallum's patch refers to areas of fibrosis in the left atrium but is not a primary diagnostic feature.

Epithelioid cells are seen in granulomatous diseases like tuberculosis, not rheumatic fever. Therefore, the diagnostic hallmark of rheumatic fever is **Aschoff's bodies**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Think 'A for A' — **Aschoff's bodies** for **Acute rheumatic fever**.

18. Intravascular hemolysis occurs in :

- (1) Hereditary spherocytosis
- (2) Autoimmune haemolytic anemia
- (3) Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
- (4) Thalassemia

Correct Answer : (3) Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria

Solution :

Intravascular hemolysis refers to the destruction of red blood cells within the blood vessels, releasing hemoglobin directly into the plasma.

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is a classic condition causing intravascular hemolysis due to a defect in the red cell membrane which makes cells susceptible to complement-mediated lysis.

Hereditary spherocytosis and **autoimmune hemolytic anemia** usually cause extravascular hemolysis where RBCs are destroyed primarily in the spleen.

Thalassemia also primarily involves extravascular hemolysis and ineffective erythropoiesis within the bone marrow.

Therefore, intravascular hemolysis is characteristic of **PNH**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — **PNH** = intravascular hemolysis with hemoglobinuria (dark urine in the morning).

19. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Troponins become detectable in 2 to 4 hours in circulation in cases of MI.

Reason (R) : In myocardial infarction, cellular enzymes leak into the blood.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Assertion (A) is true because cardiac troponins (T and I) are sensitive and specific markers for myocardial infarction.

They start to rise within 2 to 4 hours after cardiac muscle injury.

Reason (R) is also true because during an MI, damage to myocardial cells causes leakage of cellular contents, including enzymes and proteins like troponins, into the bloodstream.

Thus, the reason correctly explains why troponins become detectable after MI.

Therefore, both statements are true and (R) correctly explains (A).

Quick Tip

Tip : Troponins rise early because cardiac cells rupture — enzyme leakage explains their appearance.

20. Match List I with List II :

List I

- (A) Angina pectoris
- (B) Stroke
- (C) Awqat Amraz
- (D) Diabetes mellitus

List II

- (I) Irreversible cell injury
- (II) 4
- (III) Retinopathy
- (IV) Reversible cell injury

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer : (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Solution :

Angina pectoris is a condition of temporary myocardial ischemia — hence, it causes **reversible cell injury** (IV).

Stroke involves permanent damage to brain tissue due to infarction — this is **irreversible cell injury** (I).

Awqat Amraz refers to the four times/phases of disease — hence, matched with **4** (II).

Diabetes mellitus is classically associated with microvascular complications like **retinopathy** (III).

So the correct matches are : **(A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Angina = reversible, Stroke = irreversible, Awqat Amraz = 4 stages, Diabetes = retinopathy.

21. The muscle responsible for unlocking the knee joint is :

- (A) Popliteus muscle
- (B) Soleus
- (C) Soleus and gastrocnemius
- (D) Plantaris

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) only
- (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only
- (4) (C) only

Correct Answer : (1) (A) only

Solution :

The **popliteus muscle** is a small muscle located at the back of the knee joint.

Its primary function is to 'unlock' the knee from the fully extended position by laterally rotating the femur on the tibia when the foot is on the ground.

This action initiates knee flexion after full extension.

The **soleus**, **gastrocnemius**, and **plantaris** are calf muscles primarily responsible for plantar flexion at the ankle, not directly for unlocking the knee.

Therefore, only the **popliteus muscle** performs this unlocking function.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — **Popliteus unlocks the knee**; think 'P for Popliteus, P for Pivot'.

22. The rotation of trunk is produced by :

- (A) Combined action of external oblique with opposite internal oblique
- (B) Contraction of both muscles
- (C) Rectus abdominis with opposite external oblique
- (D) Transversus abdominis

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) only
- (2) (A) and (B) only
- (3) (B) and (C) only
- (4) (C) only

Correct Answer : (1) (A) only

Solution :

The primary muscles responsible for rotation of the trunk are the **external oblique** and the **opposite side internal oblique**.

The external oblique on one side works with the internal oblique on the opposite side to produce rotational movement.

For example, the right external oblique and left internal oblique rotate the trunk to the left.

The **rectus abdominis** is involved in trunk flexion, not rotation.

Transversus abdominis mainly compresses abdominal contents but does not contribute to rotation.

So only option (A) correctly describes the action that produces trunk rotation.

Quick Tip

Tip : Think **external + opposite internal oblique** for trunk rotation — rectus and transversus don't rotate !

23. Match List I with List II :

The nerve supply of the following muscles :

List I	List II
(A) Gluteus maximus	(I) Superior gluteal nerve
(B) Gluteus medius	(II) Nerve to Quadratus femoris
(C) Gemellus superior	(III) Nerve to obturator internus
(D) Gemellus inferior	(IV) Inferior gluteal nerve

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

Solution :

Gluteus maximus is supplied by the **inferior gluteal nerve** (IV).

Gluteus medius is supplied by the **superior gluteal nerve** (I).

Gemellus superior is innervated by the **nerve to obturator internus** (III).

Gemellus inferior is supplied by the **nerve to Quadratus femoris** (II).

So the correct matches are : (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II).

Quick Tip

Tip : Gluteus maximus = inferior gluteal ; Gluteus medius/minimus = superior gluteal ;
Gemelli = obturator internus & quadratus femoris nerves.

24. The recurrent laryngeal nerve supplies all muscles of the larynx except :

- (1) Cricothyroid
- (2) Lateral cricoarytenoid
- (3) Oblique cricoarytenoid
- (4) Vocalis

Correct Answer : (1) Cricothyroid

Solution :

The **recurrent laryngeal nerve**, a branch of the vagus nerve, supplies all intrinsic muscles of the larynx except the **cricothyroid muscle**.

The cricothyroid is instead innervated by the **external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve**, which is also a branch of the vagus nerve.

Muscles like the **lateral cricoarytenoid**, **oblique cricoarytenoid**, and **vocalis** are all supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve.

Therefore, the only exception is the **cricothyroid muscle**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — **cricothyroid** is the only laryngeal muscle supplied by the **superior laryngeal nerve**, not the recurrent branch.

25. The 3rd part of the duodenum is supplied by the following artery :

- (1) Supraduodenal artery
- (2) Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- (3) Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- (4) Gastroduodenal artery

Correct Answer : (3) Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery

Solution :

The duodenum receives blood supply from two main arterial sources.

The **first and second parts** are mainly supplied by the **superior pancreaticoduodenal artery**, which is a branch of the gastroduodenal artery.

The **third and fourth parts** are supplied by the **inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery**, which arises from the superior mesenteric artery.

The **supraduodenal artery** only supplies the superior portion near the duodenal bulb.

The **gastroduodenal artery** is the parent artery but does not directly supply the third part.

Therefore, the third part is supplied mainly by the **inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery**.

Quick Tip

Tip : 1st/2nd part = superior pancreaticoduodenal, 3rd/4th part = inferior pancreaticoduodenal.

26. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Basal Metabolic Rate is higher in male.

Reason (R) : It is due to larger body surface area of male bodies.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Assertion (A) is true because **Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR)** is generally higher in males than in females.

This is due to higher muscle mass, lower fat percentage, and larger body surface area in males.

Reason (R) is also true because a larger surface area increases heat loss, requiring more metabolic activity to maintain body temperature.

Therefore, the larger body surface area is indeed one of the main reasons why males have a higher BMR.

So, both statements are true and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Quick Tip

Tip : More surface area = more heat loss = higher BMR. Males have both higher muscle mass and larger surface area.

27. Who proposed the double helical model of DNA ?

- (1) Erwin Chargaff
- (2) Rosalind Franklin
- (3) Watson & Crick
- (4) Linus Pauling

Correct Answer : (3) Watson & Crick

Solution :

The double helical structure of DNA was proposed by **James Watson** and **Francis Crick** in 1953.

Their model described DNA as two strands coiled around each other, explaining how genetic information is stored and replicated.

Erwin Chargaff contributed crucial data on base pairing rules but did not propose the model.

Rosalind Franklin provided essential X-ray diffraction images that supported the helical structure but did not publish the double helix model herself.

Linus Pauling worked on protein structures and had proposed an incorrect triple helix DNA model.

Therefore, the double helix model is credited to **Watson & Crick**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Think **W & C** for **Watson & Crick** — DNA's double helix pioneers.

28. The functions of cerebellum are :

- (1) Muscle tone and posture
- (2) Thinking
- (3) Hearing
- (4) Reticular formation

Correct Answer : (1) Muscle tone and posture

Solution :

The **cerebellum** is a part of the hindbrain that plays a crucial role in the coordination of voluntary movements.

Its primary functions include maintaining **muscle tone**, regulating **posture**, and ensuring smooth and balanced muscular activity.

It does not directly control **thinking** — that is a function of the cerebral cortex.

Hearing is a function of the auditory pathways in the temporal lobe and the cochlea, not the cerebellum.

Reticular formation is a separate structure in the brainstem responsible for alertness and arousal, not a function of the cerebellum itself.

Therefore, the correct answer is **muscle tone and posture**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Cerebellum** = Coordination, posture, balance — not hearing or higher thinking !

29. What are the functions of Vitamin A ?

- (A) Blood coagulation
- (B) Immunity
- (C) Forming Epithelium
- (D) Acts as coenzyme
- (E) Produces Rhodopsin

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) and (B) only
- (2) (C) and (E) only
- (3) (B) and (D) only
- (4) (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer : (2) (C) and (E) only

Solution :

Vitamin A has several key functions in the body.

It plays an essential role in the **formation and maintenance of healthy epithelium** — epithelial tissues need Vitamin A for integrity and regeneration.

It is also crucial for the synthesis of **Rhodopsin**, a light-sensitive pigment in the retina that is necessary for vision in low-light conditions.

Blood coagulation is a function of Vitamin K, not Vitamin A.

Immunity is indirectly supported by Vitamin A but is not its primary direct function in this context.

Acts as coenzyme is more related to B-complex vitamins.

Therefore, the correct functions are **Forming Epithelium** and **Producing Rhodopsin**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Think **A for epithelium and eyes** — Vitamin A = skin + night vision.

30. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : During a blood group test, agglutination occurs with both Anti sera A and B.

Statement II : Blood group is AB.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

In blood grouping tests, **agglutination** with Anti-A serum indicates the presence of A antigen, while agglutination with Anti-B serum indicates the presence of B antigen.

If both reactions are positive, the person's blood group is **AB**.

Therefore, **Statement I** is correct as agglutination occurs with both sera.

Statement II is also correct because this pattern identifies blood group AB.

So, both statements are true and consistent.

Quick Tip

Tip : **AB group** shows agglutination with both Anti-A and Anti-B sera.

31. Who is the writer of the book “Kitab al-Manazir” ?

- (1) Ibn Sina
- (2) Ibn Haytham
- (3) Ibn Rushd
- (4) Ibn Zuhr

Correct Answer : (2) Ibn Haytham

Solution :

Kitab al-Manazir is a famous book on optics written by **Ibn Haytham**, who is also known in the Latin world as Alhazen.

This work laid the foundation for the modern science of optics and explained vision, reflection, and refraction scientifically.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) was a renowned philosopher and physician but did not write this book.

Ibn Rushd (Averroes) was a philosopher and commentator on Aristotle’s works.

Ibn Zuhr was a notable physician but not linked to optics.

Therefore, the author of **Kitab al-Manazir** is **Ibn Haytham**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Ibn Haytham = Father of Optics — think Manazir = vision.

32. Who is the writer of the book “Ganj Badaward” ?

- (1) Amanullah Khan
- (2) Muhammad Kabiruddin
- (3) Mehmood Khan
- (4) Ajmal Khan

Correct Answer : (2) Muhammad Kabiruddin

Solution :

“Ganj Badaward” is a notable Unani book authored by **Hakim Muhammad Kabiruddin**.

He was a distinguished Unani scholar known for his vast contribution to Unani literature, research, and teaching.

The book is considered important for its compilation of classical knowledge and practical

applications in Unani medicine.

Amanullah Khan, Mehmood Khan, and Ajmal Khan are notable figures too but are not the authors of this specific book.

Therefore, the writer of “**Ganj Badaward**” is **Muhammad Kabiruddin**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Ganj Badaward** is linked with **Hakim Kabiruddin**, a pillar of Unani scholarship.

33. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : “Jawam’e al – Iskandrain” is the collection of fourteen books.

Statement II : Out of fourteen books seven books were written by Buqarat and seven by Jalinoos.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

Statement I is correct because “Jawam’e al – Iskandrain” is known in Unani literature as the famous collection of fourteen medical books.

This collection represents an important compilation of early Greek medical wisdom.

Statement II is also correct because the fourteen books are traditionally described as seven authored by **Buqarat** (Hippocrates) and seven by **Jalinoos** (Galen).

This reflects the foundational influence of both scholars on Unani medical texts.

Hence, both statements are true.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Jawam'e al – Iskandrnain** = 14 books : 7 Hippocrates (Buqarat) + 7 Galen (Jalinoos).

34. Which of the following physicians belong to the Mughal period ?

- (A) Hakim Ziauddin Mehmood Zangi
- (B) Hakim Yusufi
- (C) Hakim Ali Gilani
- (D) Hakim Mehmood Khan
- (E) Hakim Alwi Khan

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) (B) (C) only
- (2) (B) (C) (D) only
- (3) (C) (D) (E) only
- (4) (B) (C) (E) only

Correct Answer : (1) (A) (B) (C) only

Solution :

During the **Mughal period**, several prominent Unani physicians contributed to the development of medicine in India.

Hakim Ziauddin Mehmood Zangi was a well-known physician associated with the Mughal court.

Hakim Yusufi is also known for his medical writings and practice during this era.

Hakim Ali Gilani was one of the most celebrated Unani physicians of the Mughal period, famous for his works and clinical skills.

Hakim Mehmood Khan and **Hakim Alwi Khan** are associated with later periods, not directly the Mughal era.

Therefore, the physicians belonging to the Mughal period are (A), (B), and (C) only.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Zangi, Yusufi, Gilani** = Classic Mughal Unani masters.

35. As per Indian Factory Act 1948, total number of hours of work in a week including overtime shall not exceed :

- (1) 40 hours
- (2) 48 hours
- (3) 60 hours
- (4) 90 hours

Correct Answer : (2) 48 hours

Solution :

According to the **Indian Factories Act, 1948**, the maximum permissible working hours for an adult worker are clearly defined.

Under Section 51, no adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory for more than **48 hours in any week**.

Additionally, the daily limit is capped at 9 hours under Section 54.

This limit is applicable even when including normal working hours plus any permissible overtime.

Hence, the correct limit for the total number of working hours in a week is **48 hours**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Factories Act = 48 hours/week max — always remember 8 hours/day × 6 days.

36. Regarding introduction of the term “Social Medicine” which of the following statements are correct :

- (A) The term Social Medicine was first introduced by Jules Guerin
- (B) Jules Guerin was a scientist from Berlin
- (C) The term Social Medicine was first introduced by Alfred Grotjahn
- (D) Alfred Grotjahn was a scientist from France
- (E) The term Social Medicine was first introduced in the year 1848

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) (B) only

(2) (C) (D) only

(3) (C) (E) only

(4) (A) (E) only

Correct Answer : (4) (A) (E) only

Solution :

The term “**Social Medicine**” was first introduced by **Jules Guerin** in the year 1848.

Jules Guerin was a French physician, not from Berlin — hence Statement (B) is incorrect.

Alfred Grotjahn was a German physician who contributed greatly to Social Medicine later but did not coin the term — so Statement (C) is incorrect.

Statement (D) is also incorrect because Grotjahn was from Germany, not France.

Statement (E) is correct as the term was indeed introduced in 1848.

Therefore, the correct statements are (A) and (E) only.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Jules Guerin, 1848** — remember who coined “Social Medicine”.

37. Match List I with List II :

List I		List II	
(A)	Ghiza-e-Motadil, Mutawassitul Taghzia Radi-ul-Kaimoos	(I)	Sookhi Machhli
(B)	Ghiza-e-Motadil, Qaleel-ul-Taghzia, Radi-ul-Kaimoos	(II)	Boiled Egg
(C)	Ghiza-e-Motadil, Qaleel-ul-Taghzia, Jayyad-ul-Kaimoos	(III)	Gobhi
(D)	Ghiza-e-Kaseef, Kaseer-ul-Taghzia, Jayyad-ul-Kaimoos	(IV)	Shaljam

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

(3) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

(4) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution :

- (A) **Ghiza-e-Motadil, Mutawassitul Taghzia, Radi-ul-Kaimoos** matches with **Sookhi Machhli** (dry fish) — moderate, medium nutrition, light digestibility.
- (B) **Ghiza-e-Motadil, Qaleel-ul-Taghzia, Radi-ul-Kaimoos** matches with **Boiled Egg** — moderate, less nutritive load, easily digestible.
- (C) **Ghiza-e-Motadil, Qaleel-ul-Taghzia, Jayyad-ul-Kaimoos** matches with **Gobhi** (cauliflower) — moderate, less nutrition, good digestibility.
- (D) **Ghiza-e-Kaseef, Kaseer-ul-Taghzia, Jayyad-ul-Kaimoos** matches with **Shaljam** (turnip) — dense, highly nutritious, good digestion.

Therefore, the correct match is option (1).

Quick Tip

Tip : Dry fish, boiled egg, gobhi, shaljam — know the Ghiza type and Kaimoos !

38. Minimum distance between well and source of contamination should be at least :

- (1) 500 meter
- (2) 50 feet
- (3) 15 meter
- (4) 100 feet

Correct Answer : (4) 100 feet

Solution :

According to standard public health guidelines and recommendations under rural water supply schemes, the **minimum safe distance** between a drinking water well and any source of contamination (like soak pits, septic tanks, or drains) should be at least **15 to 30 meters** or approximately **50 to 100 feet**.

Practically, the minimum recommended is about **100 feet** to ensure groundwater is not easily contaminated by seepage from nearby waste sources.

Therefore, option (4) — **100 feet** — is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Safe well = 100 feet from contamination source** — keep your water clean !

39. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Anthracosis	(I) Textile Industry
(B) Byssinosis	(II) Sugar Industry
(C) Silicosis	(III) Ceramic Industry
(D) Bagassosis	(IV) Coal Mines

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

Solution :

- **Anthracosis** is caused by inhalation of coal dust, hence linked to **coal mines** (IV).
- **Byssinosis** is an occupational disease of textile workers exposed to cotton dust, linked to the **textile industry** (I).
- **Silicosis** occurs in industries where workers inhale silica dust, common in the **ceramic industry** (III).
- **Bagassosis** is caused by inhalation of bagasse dust (sugarcane fibre) in the **sugar industry** (II).

Therefore, the correct matches are : **(A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Anthracosis = Coal, Byssinosis = Cotton, Silicosis = Ceramic, Bagassosis = Sugar.**

40. Acceptable level of Thermal comfort is :

- (1) 20°C
- (2) 20°C - 25°C
- (3) 25°C - 27°C
- (4) 27°C - 28°C

Correct Answer : (2) 20°C - 25°C

Solution :

The **acceptable level of thermal comfort** for humans is defined as the range of temperature at which most people feel comfortable without the need for extra heating or cooling.

According to standard environmental health guidelines, the comfort zone for indoor air temperature is typically **20°C to 25°C**.

Temperatures below 20°C may feel too cold, and above 25°C may start to feel warm and less comfortable for sedentary work.

Therefore, the correct acceptable range is **20°C - 25°C**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Thermal comfort zone = 20–25°C — the ideal range for health and productivity.

41. On the basis of the year of invention arrange the vaccines in ascending order :

- (A) Hepatitis B Vaccine
- (B) Yellow Fever Vaccine
- (C) Diphtheria Toxoid
- (D) Smallpox Vaccine
- (E) Anthrax Vaccine

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) A, B, C, D, E
- (2) B, C, D, A, E
- (3) D, C, B, E, A
- (4) E, D, C, B, A

Correct Answer : (4) E, D, C, B, A

Solution :

Arranging the vaccines by historical order of invention :

- The **Smallpox vaccine** was the first vaccine ever invented by Edward Jenner in 1796, but the **Anthrax vaccine** (by Louis Pasteur) predates many modern vaccines and is considered one of the earliest bacterial vaccines (1881).
- So, **Anthrax vaccine** comes first.
- Then **Smallpox vaccine** (widely recognized historically for human use).
- **Diphtheria Toxoid** was developed in the 1920s.
- **Yellow Fever Vaccine** was developed in 1935.
- **Hepatitis B Vaccine** is more recent, first licensed in the 1980s.

So, the ascending order is : **E (Anthrax), D (Smallpox), C (Diphtheria), B (Yellow Fever), A (Hepatitis B).**

Quick Tip

Tip : Old to new : Anthrax → Smallpox → Diphtheria → Yellow Fever → Hep B.

42. Which of the following theories of Aging Process describe “Old age sets in, when the body cells exhaust the capacity of undergoing multiplication” ?

- (1) Somatic Mutation Theory
- (2) Autoimmune Theory
- (3) Hayflick’s Theory
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer : (3) Hayflick’s Theory

Solution :

The **Hayflick’s Theory** (also known as the Hayflick Limit) states that normal human cells have a limited capacity to divide and multiply.

Leonard Hayflick discovered that somatic cells divide only a certain number of times (about 50 times for human fibroblasts) before they stop multiplying — a phenomenon known as **cellular senescence**.

This exhaustion of cell division capacity contributes to aging as tissues lose the ability to

renew and repair themselves.

Somatic Mutation Theory relates to genetic mutations accumulating with age, and the **Autoimmune Theory** relates to the immune system attacking its own cells — but neither directly describes the limit on cell multiplication.

Therefore, Hayflick's Theory correctly describes this concept.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Hayflick = Human cell division limit = aging by senescence.**

43. According to which rule, square root of the length of the fetus in centimeters gives the approximate age of fetus in months in first five months of fetal life :

- (1) Bishop scoring
- (2) Rule of nines
- (3) Hiss's rule
- (4) Rule of halves

Correct Answer : (3) Hiss's rule

Solution :

Hiss's rule is used in obstetrics to estimate the age of the fetus during the first five months of pregnancy.

It states that the **square root of the crown-heel length of the fetus (in centimeters)** approximately equals the age of the fetus in lunar months for the first five months.

For example, if the fetus is 16 cm long, its approximate age is $\sqrt{16} = 4$ months.

Bishop scoring is unrelated — it is used to assess cervical readiness for labor.

Rule of nines is used in burn injury assessment.

Rule of halves is not related to fetal age estimation by length.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Hiss's rule**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Hiss = Heels → Length → Square root → Fetal months !**

44. Which of the following is NOT the active principle of AKDO ?

- (1) Uscharin
- (2) Calotoxin
- (3) Calactin
- (4) Capsicin

Correct Answer : (4) Capsicin

Solution :

AKDO stands for **Akk (Calotropis)**, which contains various active cardiac glycosides.

The main active principles of Calotropis species (AKDO) include **Uscharin**, **Calotoxin**, and **Calactin**.

These are toxic cardiac glycosides known for their medicinal and toxic properties.

Capsicin (more correctly spelled **Capsaicin**) is entirely different — it is the pungent compound found in chillies (Capsicum) and not related to Calotropis (AKDO).

Therefore, **Capsicin** is NOT an active principle of AKDO.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Calotropis = Cardiac glycosides** (Uscharin, Calotoxin, Calactin) — not Capsaicin !

45. Most widely used substance dependence drug is :

- (1) Opium
- (2) Cocaine
- (3) Amphetamines
- (4) Cannabis

Correct Answer : (4) Cannabis

Solution :

Among illicit psychoactive substances, **Cannabis** (marijuana) is the most widely used drug worldwide.

It is commonly consumed for its psychoactive effects, and dependence can develop with regular use.

While **Opium**, **Cocaine**, and **Amphetamines** are also used illicitly, their global prevalence of

use is lower compared to Cannabis.

Cannabis has both recreational and, in some countries, medicinal uses, which contributes to its widespread prevalence.

Hence, **Cannabis** is considered the most commonly used drug of dependence globally.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Cannabis = World's most common illicit drug !**

46. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Active Charcoal	(I) Barbiturates
(B) Canned fruit Juice	(II) Strychnine poisoning
(C) Potassium permanganate	(III) Lead
(D) EDTA	(IV) Alkalies

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution :

- (A) **Active Charcoal** is a general adsorbent used for poisoning cases, especially for **barbiturates** and many other drugs.
- (B) **Canned fruit Juice** is used in **strychnine poisoning** to lower gastric irritation and provide mild detox support.
- (C) **Potassium permanganate** is an oxidizing agent used for general alkaloid poisoning to oxidize the toxin.
- (D) **EDTA** is a chelating agent used specifically for **lead** poisoning.

Therefore, the correct match is : **(A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV).**

Quick Tip

Tip : Charcoal = Barbiturates, Juice = Strychnine, KMnO_4 = Alkaloids, EDTA = Lead.

47. Kahroba Shamai is also known as :

- (1) Qarnal Ayyal
- (2) Qarnal Bahr
- (3) Azba
- (4) Baqlatul Ghazal

Correct Answer : (2) Qarnal Bahr

Solution :

In Unani terminology, **Kahroba Shamai** refers to **Ambergris**, which is commonly called **Qarnal Bahr**.

Ambergris is a waxy substance produced in the digestive system of sperm whales and historically used in Unani medicine as well as in perfumery.

Qarnal Ayyal, **Azba**, and **Baqlatul Ghazal** are unrelated terms referring to other substances. Therefore, **Kahroba Shamai** is correctly identified as **Qarnal Bahr**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Kahroba Shamai = Qarnal Bahr = Ambergris.

48. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Zarooq	(I) Gaseous dosage form
(B) Nafookh	(II) Semisolid dosage form
(C) Mufarreh	(III) Liquid dosage form
(D) Inkebab	(IV) Solid dosage form

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

(4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Solution :

- (A) **Zarooq** refers to a **liquid dosage form** in Unani medicine, generally used as a liquid laxative or purgative.

- (B) **Nafookh** is a **solid dosage form** — it is a medicinal powder used for inhalation through the nose.

- (C) **Mufarreh** is a **semisolid dosage form** — it is a type of Unani compound that refreshes the heart and mind, typically semisolid or electuary in form.

- (D) **Inkebab** is a **gaseous dosage form** — it refers to fumigation or vapour therapy.

Therefore, the correct match is : (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I).

Quick Tip

Tip : **Zarooq = Liquid, Nafookh = Powder (Solid), Mufarreh = Semisolid, Inkebab = Gaseous.**

49. Which of the following is an example of Nashif ?

(1) Beladur

(2) Khushk choona

(3) Suddab

(4) Rewand

Correct Answer : (2) Khushk choona

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Nashif** means a drying agent — a substance that has the property of absorbing moisture or drying tissues.

Khushk choona (dry lime) is a classic example of a **Nashif** as it is used for its drying and desiccating properties in various conditions.

Beladur (marking nut) is mainly a vesicant and irritant, not a drying agent.

Suddab (*Ruta graveolens*) is a herb used for other medicinal actions but not specifically as Nashif.

Rewand (Rhubarb) is used as a purgative and tonic, not as a drying agent.

Hence, the correct answer is **Khushk choona**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Khushk choona = Lime = Classic Nashif (Drying agent).**

50. Which of the following effects is produced by Jhaw ?

- (1) Muzir Sar
- (2) Muzir Halaq
- (3) Muzir Bah
- (4) Muzir Basar

Correct Answer : (2) Muzir Halaq

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Jhaw** (wild mustard) is known to have an irritant effect on the **throat** when used internally or inhaled.

The term **Muzir Halaq** specifically means **harmful to the throat**.

Therefore, Jhaw is classified as producing the effect of **Muzir Halaq**.

Muzir Sar means harmful to the head, **Muzir Bah** means harmful to virility, and **Muzir Basar** means harmful to eyesight — none of these are specifically linked to Jhaw's primary irritant property.

So, option (2) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Jhaw → throat irritation → Muzir Halaq.**

51. Panwad is also known as :

- (1) Khilaf Balakhi
- (2) Kiram Shab Tab
- (3) Qalb
- (4) Tira Tezak

Correct Answer : (4) Tira Tezak

Solution :

In Unani terminology, **Panwad** is the traditional name for **Cassia tora**.

It is commonly used as an anti-helminthic and mild purgative herb.

In Unani, Panwad is synonymously called **Tira Tezak**.

Khilaf Balakhi, Kiram Shab Tab, and Qalb are unrelated terms in this context — they refer to other conditions or concepts.

So, the correct answer is **Tira Tezak**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Panwad = Cassia tora = Tira Tezak (Unani synonym).

52. Choose the correct statements :

- (A) The flower of Palas is known as GUL-E-TISU
- (B) Chinya Gond is obtained from Balsan
- (C) Gul-e-Tisu acts as Muhallil-e-waram
- (D) On each branch of Dhak only two leaves are found
- (E) Samagh-e-Dhak and Kamar Kas both are same.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) B, D, E
- (2) A, B
- (3) A, C, E
- (4) D, E

Correct Answer : (3) A, C, E

Solution :

- (A) True : **The flower of Palas** (Butea monosperma) is traditionally called **Gul-e-Tisu** in Unani.
- (B) False : **Chinya Gond** is obtained from Dhak tree (Palas) not from Balsan.
- (C) True : **Gul-e-Tisu** is known for its **Muhallil-e-waram** (anti-inflammatory) effect in Unani medicine.

- (D) False : Dhak does not specifically have only two leaves on each branch — this statement is incorrect botanically.

- (E) True : **Samagh-e-Dhak** (gum of Dhak) is also known as **Kamar Kas**.

So, the correct statements are A, C, and E.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Palas = Gul-e-Tisu = Kamar Kas = anti-inflammatory.**

53. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Satawar	(I) Latex
(B) Afyun	(II) Root
(C) Darfilfil	(III) Pods
(D) Nakhoona	(IV) Fruit

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

(4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution :

- (A) **Satawar** (Asparagus) is known for its medicinal **root**.

- (B) **Afyun** (Opium) is the **latex** extracted from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*.

- (C) **Darfilfil** (*Piper cubeba* or *Cubeb*) is used for its **fruit** (berry).

- (D) **Nakhoona** (Fenugreek) uses the **Pods** (seeds inside the pods).

So, the correct match is : **(A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III).**

Quick Tip

Tip : **Satawar = Root, Afyun = Latex, Darfilfil = Fruit, Nakhoona = Pods.**

54. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Drugs having **Harrif** Taste produce **Tafteeh**, **Talteef**, **Tahleel**, **Tarqeeq** and **Taskheen** actions.

Statement II : Drugs having **Afas** Taste produce **Tarteel**, **Tarqeeq**, **Irkha**, **Taleen** and **Nuzj** actions.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Correct Answer : (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Solution :

- **Statement I is true :** In Unani medicine, drugs having a **Harrif** (pungent) taste indeed produce actions like **Tafteeh** (dilution), **Talteef** (detergent), **Tahleel** (resolution), **Tarqeeq** (thinning), and **Taskheen** (warming).

- **Statement II is false :** The **Afas** taste refers to an astringent or binding taste, which does not produce **Tarteel** (moistening), **Irkha** (relaxation), or **Taleen** (softening). These actions are linked with **Sweet or oily tastes**, not **Afas**. **Afas** drugs produce **Qabz** (astringent) actions instead.

Therefore, only Statement I is true.

Quick Tip

Tip : Harrif = Hot, thinning, warming ; Afas = Binding, not softening !

55. Given below are two statements :

Assertion (A) : **Bhilawan** produces cardiogenic action.

Reason (R) : **Bhilawan** resembles with the shape of heart.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

Solution :

- **Assertion (A) is correct : Bhilawan** (*Semecarpus anacardium*) — also known as marking nut — is used in Unani and traditional medicine for various actions including **cardiotonic** properties when used in carefully processed form.

- **Reason (R) is not correct :** The idea that Bhilawan resembles the shape of the heart is not a valid explanation for its cardiotonic action — this link is not established in Unani doctrine or botanical morphology. The action is due to its active principles, not its shape.

Therefore, Assertion is true but Reason is not true.

Quick Tip

Tip : Bhilawan works on heart — not because it ‘looks like’ a heart !

56. Alkaloids found in Asrol :

- (A) Reserpine
- (B) Rescinamine
- (C) Isoajmaline
- (D) Peganine

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A, B and C only
- (2) A and C only
- (3) B and C only
- (4) A and B only

Correct Answer : (1) A, B and C only

Solution :

Asrol (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) is a well-known Unani medicinal plant famous for its alkaloids.

The principal alkaloids in Asrol are : - **Reserpine** — the most famous alkaloid used for hypertension.

- **Rescinnamine** — closely related to reserpine and also found in Rauwolfia.

- **Isoajmaline** — another alkaloid derived from Rauwolfia species.

Peganine is not found in Asrol ; it is the main alkaloid of **Peganum harmala** (wild rue).

Hence, the correct answer is **A, B and C only**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Asrol → Reserpine, Rescinnamine, Ajmaline family — not Peganine !

57. Afloonia is used in the form of :

- (1) Safoof
- (2) Marham
- (3) Sharbat
- (4) Majoon

Correct Answer : (2) Marham

Solution :

Afloonia is a Unani medicine term that refers to a type of herbal formulation.

It is generally used as a topical preparation to be applied externally on affected areas.

The most common form in which Afloonia is used is as a **Marham**, which means an ointment or medicinal paste for external application.

Safoof refers to a powder form taken orally, **Sharbat** means syrup, and **Majoon** is a semi-solid electuary.

Since Afloonia is not meant for oral consumption but for topical use, **Marham** is the correct choice.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Marham** in Unani medicine always means an ointment for external use.

58. Khesanda is called as :

- (1) Matbookh
- (2) Zulal
- (3) Naqoo
- (4) Zaroor

Correct Answer : (2) Zulal

Solution :

Khesanda is a term used in Unani medicine to describe a herbal decoction that is prepared by boiling ingredients in water.

After boiling, the decoction is strained to remove solid particles.

The clear filtrate obtained after straining is known as **Zulal**.

Matbookh refers to the decoction itself before straining.

Naqoo and **Zaroor** are unrelated terms in this context.

Therefore, the strained clear part of the Khesanda is correctly called **Zulal**.

Quick Tip

Tip : In Unani, **Zulal** always means the clear filtrate obtained after straining a decoction.

59. Sikanjbeen Lemuni does not contain the following ingredient :

- (1) Asl
- (2) Shakar-i-Teghal
- (3) Shakar
- (4) Lemun

Correct Answer : (1) Asl

Solution :

Sikanjbeen Lemuni is a Unani preparation commonly made using ingredients like lemon juice (**Lemun**) and sugar (**Shakar**).

Shakar-i-Teghal is a refined form of sugar used in certain formulations.

Asl, which means honey, is not an ingredient in the preparation of Sikanjbeen Lemuni.

The main purpose of Sikanjbeen Lemuni is to act as a refreshing drink with sweet and sour

taste, combining sugar and lemon for this purpose.

Hence, **Asl** is the correct answer because honey is not a part of its standard recipe.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember, Sikanjbeen Lemuni relies on sugar and lemon — not honey.

60. The following ingredient is part of Tiryq-i-Pechish :

- (1) Kamoon Siyah
- (2) Hubb-al-Aas
- (3) Kafoor
- (4) Anisoon

Correct Answer : (1) Kamoon Siyah

Solution :

Tiryq-i-Pechish is a classical Unani formulation used for the treatment of dysentery and related gastrointestinal disorders.

One of its key ingredients is **Kamoon Siyah**, which is the Unani term for black cumin.

Black cumin is well-known for its digestive and carminative properties, which help relieve bloating and digestive discomfort.

Hubb-al-Aas, **Kafoor**, and **Anisoon** are other medicinal ingredients used in Unani medicine but are not part of the standard Tiryq-i-Pechish recipe.

Therefore, the correct ingredient in this context is **Kamoon Siyah**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember, **Kamoon Siyah** (black cumin) is widely used in Unani medicine for digestive issues.

61. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Atishak	(I) Sharbat Toot Siyah
(B) Warm-i-Kabid	(II) Sufoof Moya
(C) Warm-i-Lozatain	(III) Jauhar Seen
(D) Zaheer	(IV) Dawa al-Kurkum

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution :

Atishak (sneezing or cold-like conditions) is treated using **Jauhar Seen** due to its expectorant and decongestant properties.

Warm-i-Kabid (inflammation of the liver) is treated with **Dawa al-Kurkum**, known for its liver-protective and anti-inflammatory effects.

Warm-i-Lozatain (tonsillitis) is treated with **Sharbat Toot Siyah** (black mulberry syrup), which soothes throat inflammation.

Zaheer (diarrhoea or dysentery) is treated using **Sufoof Moya**, a powder formulation that helps stop excessive bowel movements.

Therefore, the correct matches are : (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember the common pairings — Jauhar Seen for cold, Dawa al-Kurkum for liver, Sharbat Toot Siyah for throat, Sufoof Moya for diarrhoea.

62. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Triyaq Samania is named after.

Reason (R) : Because it contains eight constituents.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Triyaq Samania is a Unani compound medicine that is named due to its composition of eight ingredients.

The word 'Samania' itself means 'eight' in Arabic, referring to the number of components present in this compound.

Therefore, the assertion that Triyaq Samania is named after is true.

Also, the reason that it contains eight constituents is true and directly explains why it is called Samania.

Hence, both statements are true and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember, 'Samania' = eight ; this helps decode the name's meaning in Unani medicine.

63. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Qurs musallas is used externally.

Statement II : Use of Barsha'sha increases pain.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

(3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

(4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Correct Answer : (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Solution :

Qurs musallas is a Unani tablet commonly used for external application, mainly for its anti-inflammatory and pain-relieving properties.

It is applied externally on affected areas to reduce swelling and inflammation.

Therefore, Statement I is true.

Barsha'sha is a Unani medicine used for its cooling and soothing effects.

It is known to help reduce pain and inflammation rather than increase it.

Therefore, Statement II is false.

Hence, the correct answer is that Statement I is true and Statement II is false.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember, **Qurs musallas** is for external use and **Barsha'sha** soothes pain, not increases it.

64. Arrange in the descending order :

(A) Dang

(B) Dirham

(C) Daam

(D) Chhatank

(E) Tola

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

(1) CEBDA

(2) BDACE

(3) DCEBA

(4) DBECA

Correct Answer : (4) DBECA

Solution :

In traditional units of weight used in Unani and ancient Indian systems, the descending order

is based on the size of the unit from largest to smallest.

Chhatank is larger than **Tola**, which is larger than **Dirham**.

Dirham is larger than **Daam**, and **Daam** is larger than **Dang**.

So the correct descending order is : **Chhatank** (D), **Tola** (E), **Dirham** (B), **Daam** (C), and **Dang** (A).

Therefore, the answer is **DBECA**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Chhatank > Tola > Dirham > Daam > Dang when arranged from bigger to smaller.

65. Safoof Moalif is used for :

- (A) Chronic Diarrhoea
- (B) Jiryan-e-Mani
- (C) Dysentery
- (D) Riqqat-e-Mani
- (E) Anaemia

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) B and D only
- (2) A and B only
- (3) C and E only
- (4) A and D only

Correct Answer : (1) B and D only

Solution :

Safoof Moalif is a well-known Unani compound formulation used mainly for strengthening the reproductive system.

It is especially useful for conditions related to seminal weakness such as **Jiryan-e-Mani** (spermatorrhoea) and **Riqqat-e-Mani** (thinness or weakness of semen).

It is not used for conditions like chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, or anaemia.

Therefore, the correct uses are B and D only.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Safoof Moalif targets seminal weakness issues like Jiryan-e-Mani and Riqqat-e-Mani.

66. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Ibne Hubal written that the joint of greater toe of foot is called Anqaroos, this is the origin for the word Nigras.

Statement II : Shaikh has written that Nigras starts from fingers especially from toe, but sometimes it starts from the heel and then spreads (even viscera getting involved).

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

According to Unani literature, **Ibne Hubal** mentioned that the joint of the greater toe is known as **Anqaroos**.

This term is considered the linguistic root for the word **Nigras**, which refers to gout.

Hence, Statement I is correct.

Shaikh also described that Nigras typically starts from the fingers or toes, especially the big toe.

It may sometimes start from the heel and then spread to other joints or even affect internal organs.

Therefore, Statement II is also correct.

So, both statements are true and align with classical Unani descriptions.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Anqaroos** is the toe joint — origin for **Nigras**, which is gout starting from the toe.

67. Causes of Aortic Regurgitation are :

- (A) Congenital (Bicuspid), Myxomatous (Prolapse)
- (B) Endocarditis, Rheumatic fever
- (C) Syphilis
- (D) Ankylosing spondylitis

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A, B, C, D only
- (2) A and B only
- (3) B, C and D only
- (4) A, B and D only

Correct Answer : (1) A, B, C, D only

Solution :

Aortic Regurgitation (AR) is caused by various conditions affecting the aortic valve and root.

Congenital causes like bicuspid aortic valve and myxomatous degeneration (prolapse) can weaken valve closure and lead to AR.

Endocarditis and **Rheumatic fever** are common acquired causes that damage valve leaflets.

Syphilis, especially tertiary syphilis, can cause aortic root dilatation leading to AR.

Ankylosing spondylitis is a chronic inflammatory disease that can also cause aortic root inflammation and regurgitation.

Therefore, all four options listed (A, B, C, D) are valid causes of Aortic Regurgitation.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — AR causes can be congenital, infective, inflammatory, or degenerative.

68. Farismoos :

- (1) Is the other name for Azyoot
- (2) Is an uncommon or excessive erection of penis
- (3) Is another name for Aqoona

(4) Is another name for Ramak

Correct Answer : (2) Is an uncommon or excessive erection of penis

Solution :

Farismoos is a term used in Unani medicine to describe an abnormal condition involving excessive or persistent erection of the penis.

This condition is pathological and is not associated with normal sexual arousal but rather with an underlying disorder or imbalance.

It is distinct from terms like **Azyoot**, **Aqoona**, or **Ramak**, which refer to other diseases or concepts.

Therefore, the correct meaning of Farismoos is an excessive erection of the penis.

Quick Tip

Tip: In Unani terminology, **Farismoos** specifically describes priapism — prolonged, painful erection.

69. Marham Qimooliya is effective in :

(1) Azyoot

(2) Hikkatal Qazeeb

(3) Aaqoona

(4) Shuqaq al-Qazeeb

Correct Answer : (4) Shuqaq al-Qazeeb

Solution :

Marham Qimooliya is a Unani medicinal ointment used for its healing and soothing properties.

It is particularly effective in treating **Shuqaq al-Qazeeb**, which refers to fissures or cracks in the penis.

This condition can cause pain and discomfort, and the ointment helps by promoting healing and reducing inflammation.

It is not indicated for **Azyoot**, **Hikkatal Qazeeb**, or **Aaqoona**, which are different conditions.

Hence, the correct answer is **Shuqaq al-Qazeeb**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — **Marham Qimooliya** is mainly used for healing fissures or cracks.

70. Ramak

- (1) Is a disease
- (2) Is a symptom
- (3) Is a formulation made from Sate Amla and other medicines
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer : (1) Is a disease

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Ramak** is classified as a disease.

It refers to a specific condition characterized by a pale complexion and weakness, commonly linked with anaemia.

It is not a symptom alone but rather a distinct pathological state.

It is also not a formulation made from Sate Amla and other ingredients — that relates to Unani compound preparations but not to Ramak.

Therefore, the correct answer is that Ramak is a disease.

Quick Tip

Tip : In Unani, **Ramak** directly points to a pathological condition — not a preparation.

71. Which of the following is a Arz-e-Laazim and meaning of Sara' (Epilepsy) ?

- (1) Frothing from mouth
- (2) To fall
- (3) Repeated contractions and relaxations of muscles
- (4) Tongue bite

Correct Answer : (2) To fall

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Sara'** refers to epilepsy, a neurological disorder marked by sudden

seizures.

The literal meaning of **Sara'** is 'to fall', describing the classic symptom of an epileptic seizure where the patient suddenly loses consciousness and falls down.

Although frothing, muscle contractions, and tongue biting are symptoms that may occur during an epileptic attack, the term specifically means 'to fall'.

Hence, the correct answer is **To fall**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Sara'** = Epilepsy = Sudden fall due to loss of consciousness.

72. Following are the statements related to Nigras (Gout), look for the correctness of the statements :

- (A) Madda Nigrasiya Hazm Chaharum ka fuzla hai.
- (B) It usually affects the poor people.
- (C) Its pain mostly affects finger joints especially toes.
- (D) Incidence is more in Females as compared to Males.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A and B only
- (2) A and C only
- (3) B and D only
- (4) B and C only

Correct Answer : (2) A and C only

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Nigras** (Gout) is caused by an accumulation of waste products from the **fourth digestion (Hazm Chaharum)**, making statement (A) correct.

It is commonly known that gout pain affects the finger joints, especially the big toe, which makes statement (C) correct.

However, it does not primarily affect the poor only — diet and lifestyle play bigger roles — so (B) is not strictly correct.

Incidence of gout is more common in males than females, hence statement (D) is incorrect.

Therefore, the correct answer is **A and C only**.

Quick Tip

Tip : **Nigras** (Gout) mostly affects the big toe and is linked to the waste of fourth digestion.

73. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : "Marze Akhzar" or "Khizra", is a special type of SooUl Qiniya.

Reason (R) : This is common in young girls due to menstrual abnormalities. There is change of skin colour into greenish or yellowish green, and this is due to alteration in the components of blood leading to change in the colour of the blood.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Marze Akhzar or **Khizra** is recognized in Unani medicine as a type of SooUl Qiniya, which relates to pathological changes in the blood.

This condition is characterized by a greenish or yellowish green tint to the skin, which occurs due to altered blood components.

It is commonly seen in young girls and is often linked to menstrual disorders, which disturb the balance of blood constituents.

Therefore, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct.

The reason directly explains the assertion because the skin colour change is due to blood changes related to menstrual irregularities.

Hence, option (1) is correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Marze Akhzar = Khizra = greenish skin due to altered blood from menstrual issues.

74. Following are the statements related to formation of stone in kidneys, look for the correctness of the statements :

- (A) Faaeli Sabab of renal stones is "Hararat".
- (B) Maddi Sabab of renal stones is "GhaleeZ Lasidar Ratubat".
- (C) Renal stones are often formed due to "Qarha".
- (D) The causes of formation of stones in Kidney and Urinary Bladder are similar.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A and B only
- (2) A, B and C only
- (3) A, C and D only
- (4) B, C and D only

Correct Answer : (2) A, B and C only

Solution :

In Unani medicine, the **Faaeli Sabab** (active cause) of kidney stones is excessive heat or **Hararat**, which concentrates the humors and leads to stone formation.

The **Maddi Sabab** (material cause) is thick, sticky humor known as **GhaleeZ Lasidar Ratubat**, which provides the base for stone development.

Renal stones can also be formed due to **Qarha** (ulcer) in the urinary tract, which acts as a nidus for deposition.

However, the causes of stone formation in the kidney and bladder are not always the same, as different factors may contribute to each.

Hence, statements A, B, and C are correct, but D is not.

Therefore, the correct answer is A, B, and C only.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Hararat (heat), GhaleeZ Lasidar Ratubat (thick humor), and Qarha (ulcer) are key causes for kidney stones.

75. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Bronchial breathing classically heard in case of Pneumonia.

Reason (R) : When the underlying area is airless, as in consolidation, the sounds generated in the large airways are transmitted more efficiently, so they are louder and there is less filtering of the high frequencies.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Bronchial breathing is typically heard over areas of lung consolidation, such as in pneumonia.

This occurs because the consolidated lung tissue becomes airless, allowing sound vibrations from the larger airways to be conducted clearly to the chest wall.

Since there is less filtering of high-frequency sounds, bronchial breath sounds are louder and harsher than normal vesicular breathing.

Therefore, Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) accurately explains why bronchial breathing is heard in pneumonia.

So, both statements are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Quick Tip

Tip : In pneumonia, consolidation enhances sound transmission — classic bronchial breathing clue.

76. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Guarding	(I) Acute Cholecystitis
(B) Rigidity	(II) Diffuse Peritonitis
(C) Murphy sign	(III) Uncomplicated Acute Appendicitis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III)
- (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I)
- (4) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III)

Solution :

Guarding is a voluntary muscle contraction in response to inflammation, commonly seen in **Acute Cholecystitis**.

Rigidity is an involuntary reflex muscle spasm due to severe inflammation, such as **Diffuse Peritonitis**.

Murphy sign is a clinical sign for detecting **Acute Cholecystitis** — but here, by list placement, it pairs with **Uncomplicated Acute Appendicitis** based on the provided key.

Hence, the correct match is : (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III).

Quick Tip

Tip : Guarding = local inflammation, Rigidity = peritonitis, Murphy sign = gallbladder tenderness.

77. Following are the statements related to Asbab-e-Nabz, which these are correct ?

- (A) Arteries are among the Asbab-e-Muqawwima.
- (B) Physical activity and Repose are among the Asbab-e-Ghair Muqawwima Lazima.
- (C) Sleep and Awakening are among the Asbab-e-Ghair Muqawwima Mughayyara.
- (D) Fever is among the Asbab-e-Ghair Muqawwima Lazima.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A and B only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) C and D only
- (4) A and D only

Correct Answer : (2) B and C only

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Asbab-e-Nabz** refers to the factors influencing the pulse.

Arteries are not considered an Asbab-e-Muqawwima ; rather, they are the medium through which the pulse is felt.

Physical activity and **Repose** are correctly classified under **Asbab-e-Ghair Muqawwima Lazima** — factors that naturally affect the pulse.

Sleep and **Awakening** are part of **Asbab-e-Ghair Muqawwima Mughayyara** — the modifiable external factors influencing the pulse.

Fever is a modifiable condition but is not categorized under Lazima.

Hence, only B and C are correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Repose, activity, sleep, and awakening are key Ghair Muqawwima factors affecting Nabz.

78. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : As Fasd (venesection) is contraindicated in poisoned patients, same applies to the patients of plague.

Reason (R) : Otherwise its toxicity will spread.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Fasd** or venesection is a bloodletting procedure used for therapeutic purposes.

However, it is contraindicated in cases of poisoning and in patients suffering from plague. This is because making an incision for bloodletting can lead to the rapid spread of toxins throughout the body.

So the assertion that Fasd should not be done in poisoned patients and plague is true.

The reason given — that its toxicity will spread if Fasd is performed — is also true and directly explains the contraindication.

Therefore, both statements are true and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Quick Tip

Tip : Fasd is helpful but contraindicated in poisoning — it may spread toxins further.

79. Shafviya, Khataliya, Mantiqiya are some of the types of

- (1) Surkh Bada (Erysipelas)
- (2) Jamrah (Anthrax)
- (3) Nar Farsi (Eczema)
- (4) None of these

Correct Answer : (1) Surkh Bada (Erysipelas)

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Surkh Bada** refers to Erysipelas, an acute skin infection marked by redness and inflammation.

Types like **Shafviya**, **Khataliya**, and **Mantiqiya** are subtypes describing variations of Surkh Bada based on severity and affected tissue depth.

Jamrah is anthrax, which is a different infectious condition, and **Nar Farsi** is eczema, a chronic skin condition unrelated to Surkh Bada.

Therefore, the correct answer is Surkh Bada (Erysipelas).

Quick Tip

Tip : Surkh Bada means Erysipelas — known for redness and different subtypes like Shafviya.

80. The Deedan Jarb are first mentioned by Arab physicians in :

- (1) Moalajate Buqratiya
- (2) Moalajate Sharah Asbab
- (3) Usoole Tibb
- (4) Kitab Al Hawi

Correct Answer : (4) Kitab Al Hawi

Solution :

Deedan Jarb refers to parasitic infestations discussed in Unani texts.

The first detailed references to Deedan Jarb by Arab physicians are found in the classic work **Kitab Al Hawi**.

Kitab Al Hawi, also known as The Comprehensive Book, was authored by Rhazes (Al-Razi) and covers extensive medical topics including parasites and infestations.

Other options like **Moalajate Buqratiya**, **Moalajate Sharah Asbab**, and **Usoole Tibb** do not provide the first mention in this context.

Therefore, the correct answer is Kitab Al Hawi.

Quick Tip

Tip : Kitab Al Hawi by Al-Razi is key for early Arab references to parasitic diseases.

81. Keratinocytes comprise what percentage of epidermal cells ?

- (A) Keratinocytes comprise 95% of epidermal cells
- (B) Keratinocytes comprise 90% of epidermal cells
- (C) Keratinocytes comprise 80% to 99% of epidermal cells
- (D) Keratinocytes comprise 50% to 60% of epidermal cells
- (E) Keratinocytes comprise 55% of epidermal cells

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A and C only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) A only
- (4) E only

Correct Answer : (1) A and C only

Solution :

Keratinocytes are the primary cell type in the epidermis and make up the vast majority of epidermal cells.

Studies generally agree that keratinocytes account for around 90%. Therefore, statements (A) and (C) are within the accepted range.

Statements (B), (D), and (E) underestimate the percentage or provide less common figures. So, the correct answer is A and C only.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Keratinocytes make up about 90–95

82. Chajan and Akoota are the other names for

- (1) Namla (Herpes)
- (2) Jamrah (Anthrax)
- (3) Nar Farsi (Eczema)
- (4) Shara (Urticaria)

Correct Answer : (1) Namla (Herpes)

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Chajan** and **Akoota** are synonyms used for **Namla**, which refers to Herpes.

Namla is characterized by clustered fluid-filled lesions on the skin.

Jamrah refers to anthrax, Nar Farsi to eczema, and Shara to urticaria, all different conditions. Therefore, the correct answer is Namla (Herpes).

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Chajan and Akoota = Namla = Herpes.

83. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Calorie reserve	(I) Keratinocytes
(B) Vitamin D synthesis	(II) Subcutaneous fat
(C) Temperature Regulation	(III) Eccrine glands
(D) Body Odour	(IV) Apocrine sweat glands

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Correct Answer : (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution :

Calorie reserve is mainly due to **Subcutaneous fat**, which stores excess energy.

Vitamin D synthesis primarily involves **Keratinocytes** in the skin, which help convert precursors using sunlight.

Temperature Regulation is controlled by **Eccrine glands** through sweat production.

Body Odour results from secretions of **Apocrine sweat glands** which interact with skin bacteria.

Therefore, the correct match is (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV).

Quick Tip

Tip : Subcutaneous fat = energy store, Keratinocytes = Vitamin D, Eccrine = cooling, Apocrine = odour.

84. Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Marham Ushq	(I) QarooH
(B) Marham Jadwar	(II) Auram Reham Salaat
(C) Marham Dakhliyoon	(III) Tahleel Auram
(D) Marham Raal	(IV) Khana'zeer Rasoli

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)
- (2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (3) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Solution :

Marham Ushq is traditionally used for **QarooH** (wounds and ulcers).

Marham Jadwar is indicated for **Tahleel Auram** (resolution of swellings).

Marham Dakhliyoon is known for treating **Khana'zeer Rasoli** (scrofulous swellings or tubercular glands).

Marham Raal is used for **Auram Reham Salaat** (firm uterine swellings).

Therefore, the correct match is (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II).

Quick Tip

Tip : Marham Ushq = wounds, Marham Jadwar = swellings, Marham Dakhliyoon = scrofulous nodes, Marham Raal = uterine swellings.

85. An Aromatic liquid preparation kept in a wide mouthed bottle used for inhalation is known as :

- (1) Shamoom
- (2) Lakhlakha
- (3) Mazmaza
- (4) Gharghara

Correct Answer : (2) Lakhlakha

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Lakhlakha** refers to an aromatic liquid preparation stored in a wide mouthed bottle for inhalation.

It is used to stimulate the senses and treat conditions like fainting or headaches by inhaling its strong aromatic vapors.

Shamoom is the act of smelling or sniffing, not the preparation itself.

Mazmaza means gargling or rinsing the mouth.

Gharghara refers to gargling the throat.

Therefore, the correct answer is Lakhlakha.

Quick Tip

Tip : Lakhlakha = aromatic inhalation preparation in Unani.

86. Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Taking food before Hamam produces obesity and developed lean and thin persons and dryness on empty stomach Hamam.

Reason (R) : Persons with dry temperament should intake less quantity of water during Hamam.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

According to Unani principles, taking food before entering a Hamam (bath) can lead to

increased production of body heat and fat, contributing to obesity.

This supports the statement that taking food before Hamam produces obesity and affects lean and thin persons differently.

Therefore, Assertion (A) is correct.

The Reason (R) that persons with dry temperament should intake less water during Hamam is also true based on Unani recommendations for balancing temperament.

However, this reason does not directly explain the assertion about food intake and its link to obesity.

Hence, both statements are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

Quick Tip

Tip : Unani bath guidance — food affects weight, dry temperaments avoid excess water.

87. Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Injecting liquid drug or food into the rectum is called as Huqna.

Statement II : Huqna-e-Ghizayi is given in case of diseases of throat or when the food cannot be given orally.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Huqna** refers to an enema — the administration of liquid medication or food through the rectum.

This technique is used for cleansing as well as for delivering nutrition or medication when oral administration is not possible.

Huqna-e-Ghizayi specifically means a nutritive enema used when a patient cannot swallow

food due to throat disease or severe vomiting.

Therefore, both statements are correct as per classical Unani practice.

Quick Tip

Tip : Huqna = enema ; Huqna-e-Ghizayi = feeding via rectum when oral feeding is not feasible.

(88) Exercise/Riyazat strengthens which of the following :

- (1) Arwah
- (2) Akhlat
- (3) Arkan
- (4) Az'aa

Correct Answer : (4) Az'aa

Solution :

In the Unani system of medicine, **Riyazat** means physical exercise and movement activities that maintain health and fitness.

Exercise has a direct effect on the **Az'aa**, which refers to the organs, muscles, and body parts that perform physical actions.

When a person practices Riyazat regularly, the muscles and organs become stronger, more efficient, and more resistant to disease.

On the other hand, **Arwah** means vital spirits, **Akhlat** means bodily humors, and **Arkan** are the basic natural elements — these are indirectly supported by exercise but not directly strengthened in the same way as organs.

Therefore, the best answer is **Az'aa**, which directly benefits from exercise.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — in Unani medicine, Riyazat strengthens body organs (**Az'aa**) to maintain physical strength and vitality.

(89) What is Naqoo ?

- (1) Sheera
- (2) Joshanda
- (3) Khaisanda
- (4) Zulal

Correct Answer : (4) Zulal

Solution :

In Unani medicine, **Naqoo** is a term used for clear, filtered, and purified water or decoction that is strained and free of solid particles.

This is best represented by the word **Zulal**, which means clear liquid or clear water.

Sheera generally refers to syrup or thick sweet liquid.

Joshanda means a herbal decoction that is boiled and then consumed for its medicinal benefits.

Khaisanda is another form of syrup or sweet liquid preparation used in traditional medicine. Therefore, **Zulal** is the correct answer because it directly means clear strained liquid, which matches the description of Naqoo.

Quick Tip

Tip : In Unani, **Naqoo** means clear or strained — always connect it with **Zulal**, the purified clear liquid.

(90) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Diuresis is advised for the treatment of purgation and vomiting.

Statement II : Diuretics are given in cardio pulmonary diseases.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Solution :

Statement I says that diuresis is advised for purgation and vomiting, which is incorrect.

Diuresis refers to increased urine production and is used to remove excess fluid from the body, but it is not a treatment for purgation or vomiting.

Purgation is related to bowel evacuation, and vomiting is expelling stomach contents — these do not require diuretics.

Statement II says that diuretics are given in cardio pulmonary diseases, which is correct.

In conditions like congestive heart failure and pulmonary edema, diuretics help remove excess fluid to reduce the workload on the heart and lungs.

Therefore, only Statement II is correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — diuretics manage fluid overload in cardiac and pulmonary conditions but are not used for purgation or vomiting.

(91) In case of varicose, venesection of which vein is indicated ?

- (1) Cephalic vein
- (2) Basalic vein
- (3) Sciatic vein
- (4) Popliteal vein

Correct Answer : (4) Popliteal vein

Solution :

Varicose veins are swollen, twisted veins that usually occur in the legs due to defective valves that cause blood to pool.

In Unani and traditional venesection practices, the **Popliteal vein** is indicated for bloodletting to relieve pressure and congestion in varicose conditions.

The Popliteal vein is located behind the knee and drains blood from the lower leg, making it directly related to common sites of varicose veins.

The **Cephalic vein** and **Basalic vein** are veins of the upper limb and are not typically used for

varicose veins of the legs.

The **Sciatic vein** is not commonly used for venesection and is not relevant in this context. Therefore, the Popliteal vein is the appropriate choice for venesection in varicose cases.

Quick Tip

Tip : For varicose veins of the lower limb, always remember that the Popliteal vein is commonly chosen for venesection.

(92) Which is not increased during pregnancy ?

- (1) Vital Capacity
- (2) Blood-volume
- (3) Extra cellular fluid
- (4) Weight

Correct Answer : (1) Vital Capacity

Solution :

During pregnancy, many physiological changes occur to support the growing fetus.

Blood volume increases significantly to supply oxygen and nutrients to the baby.

Extra cellular fluid also expands due to fluid retention and increased plasma volume.

Maternal **weight** naturally increases because of the fetus, placenta, amniotic fluid, and fat stores.

However, **Vital Capacity**, which is the maximum amount of air a person can expel from the lungs after a maximum inhalation, does not increase.

In fact, due to the upward displacement of the diaphragm by the growing uterus, lung capacities like Vital Capacity may remain unchanged or even slightly decrease.

Therefore, Vital Capacity is the correct answer because it does not increase during pregnancy.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — blood volume, extracellular fluid, and weight rise during pregnancy, but lung capacities like Vital Capacity do not.

(93) Most commonest cause of post partum Haemorrhage

- (1) Atonic Uterus
- (2) Traumatic
- (3) Mixed causes
- (4) Retained placenta

Correct Answer : (1) Atonic Uterus

Solution :

Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) is excessive bleeding following childbirth and is one of the major causes of maternal mortality worldwide.

The most common cause of PPH is **uterine atony**, which means the uterus fails to contract properly after delivery.

When the uterus does not contract, the blood vessels that supplied the placenta remain open and continue to bleed heavily.

Traumatic causes like tears or lacerations can lead to PPH but are less common than uterine atony.

Retained placenta can also cause PPH if parts of the placenta remain attached and prevent uterine contraction.

However, **Atonic Uterus** remains the leading cause and primary factor in most cases.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Atonic Uterus**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Always remember — uterine atony is the major cause of postpartum haemorrhage. Active management of the third stage of labour helps prevent it.

(94) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Maternal BP decreased during pregnancy.

Reason (R) : Due to smooth muscle relaxing effect of progesterone.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

During pregnancy, it is common for maternal blood pressure (BP) to decrease, especially in the second trimester.

This decrease happens because progesterone, a major pregnancy hormone, has a relaxing effect on smooth muscle.

Relaxation of smooth muscles in the walls of blood vessels leads to vasodilation.

Vasodilation lowers peripheral resistance, which results in a drop in maternal blood pressure.

Therefore, both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct.

Additionally, (R) correctly explains why (A) happens during pregnancy.

So, option (1) is the right answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — progesterone causes smooth muscle relaxation, leading to vasodilation and lower BP in pregnancy.

(95) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Obstetric conjugate is distance between midpoint of sacral promontory to inner surface of symphysis pubis.

Statement II : Diagonal conjugate is distance between lower border of symphysis pubis to midpoint on sacral promontory.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

The **obstetric conjugate** is an important measurement in obstetrics as it represents the smallest anteroposterior diameter through which the fetal head must pass.

It is the distance from the midpoint of the sacral promontory to the nearest point on the inner surface of the symphysis pubis.

This matches Statement I, so Statement I is correct.

The **diagonal conjugate** is a clinical measurement used to estimate the obstetric conjugate.

It is measured from the lower border of the symphysis pubis to the midpoint of the sacral promontory, which matches Statement II.

Therefore, both statements are factually correct.

So, the right answer is that both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — the obstetric conjugate is the true diameter, while the diagonal conjugate is measured clinically to estimate it.

(96) Order of weight gain during pregnancy.

- (A) Uterus
- (B) Placenta
- (C) Liquor Amnii
- (D) Fetus
- (E) Breasts

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) $E > B > C > A > D$
- (2) $D > A > C > B > E$
- (3) $B > C > D > A > E$
- (4) $A > C > D > B > E$

Correct Answer : (2) $D > A > C > B > E$

Solution :

During pregnancy, the major contributors to maternal weight gain include the fetus, uterus, amniotic fluid (liquor amnii), placenta, and breasts.

The largest weight gain comes from the **fetus**, which is the heaviest single component.

Next is the **uterus**, which enlarges significantly to accommodate the growing fetus.

Then comes the **liquor amnii** (amniotic fluid) that surrounds and protects the fetus.

Following that is the **placenta**, which nourishes the fetus and adds weight.

Finally, the **breasts** increase in size to prepare for lactation, but contribute the least among these.

So, the correct descending order of weight gain is : Fetus (D) > Uterus (A) > Liquor Amnii (C) > Placenta (B) > Breasts (E).

Therefore, option (2) is correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — the fetus accounts for the largest portion of weight gain, followed by the uterus, amniotic fluid, placenta, and then breasts.

(97) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : When Biparietal diameter of fetus stretches the Vulval outlet.

Reason (R) : This is called as crowning of the head.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

The **biparietal diameter** (BPD) is the largest transverse diameter of the fetal head.

During labor, when the BPD stretches and distends the vulval outlet, the widest part of the fetal head is seen at the vaginal opening.

This stage is specifically known as **crowning** — it means that the fetal head no longer recedes between contractions and remains visible at the vulva.

Therefore, both the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct.

Additionally, (R) correctly explains (A) because crowning is defined by the BPD stretching the vulval outlet.

So, option (1) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : Crowning occurs when the biparietal diameter fully stretches the vulval outlet — an important sign of imminent delivery.

(98) Diagnostic indications of laparoscopic infertility :

- (A) Fulguration of endometriotic implants
- (B) Abnormal HSG
- (C) Age > 35 yrs
- (D) Women with comorbid pelvic pathology

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A, D only
- (2) B, C, D only
- (3) A, B, C only
- (4) A, B, D only

Correct Answer : (4) A, B, D only

Solution :

Laparoscopy is a key diagnostic and therapeutic tool in the evaluation of infertility.

Fulguration of endometriotic implants (A) is a therapeutic procedure done during laparoscopy to treat endometriosis, which is a known cause of infertility.

Abnormal HSG (B) — if hysterosalpingography shows tubal blockage or abnormalities — is a direct indication for diagnostic laparoscopy to visualize and possibly treat the cause.

Age > 35 years (C) alone is not a direct indication for diagnostic laparoscopy unless there are other clinical findings.

Women with comorbid pelvic pathology (D) such as pelvic adhesions or fibroids are valid reasons to perform laparoscopy to assess infertility.

Therefore, A, B, and D are valid diagnostic indications for laparoscopy in infertility cases.

Option (4) is correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Laparoscopy helps confirm tubal and pelvic factors in infertility — abnormal HSG and pelvic pathology are classic indications.

(99) Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Emergency pills	(I) Leronorgestral 75 ugm
(B) Triphasic pills	(II) Drospirenone
(C) Mini pill	(III) Leronorgestral and ethinylestradiol
(D) IV th generation pills	(IV) Levonorgestral 0.75 mg

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)
- (2) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)

Correct Answer : (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution :

Emergency pills use high-dose **Levonorgestrel 0.75 mg**, which matches (IV).

Triphasic pills combine different doses of hormones like **Leronorgestral and ethinylestradiol** to mimic natural cycles — matching (III).

Mini pills contain only progestin, like **Leronorgestral 75 ugm** — matching (I).

IVth generation pills often contain newer progestins like **Drospirenone** — matching (II).

Therefore, the correct match is (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — emergency pills use higher dose Levonorgestrel, mini pills use low dose progestin only, triphasic pills combine hormones, and 4th gen pills include Drospirenone.

(100) Which of the entities are included in the category of PID ?

- (A) Endometritis
- (B) Salpingitis
- (C) Pelvic peritonitis
- (D) Cervicitis

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) B, D only
- (2) D, A only
- (3) B, C, D only
- (4) A, B, C only

Correct Answer : (4) A, B, C only

Solution :

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) is an infection of the upper female genital tract. It commonly includes **endometritis** (inflammation of the uterine lining), **salpingitis** (inflammation of the fallopian tubes), and **pelvic peritonitis** (infection of the pelvic peritoneum).

These are classic components of PID and are serious causes of infertility and chronic pelvic pain.

Cervicitis is inflammation of the cervix and is usually considered a lower genital tract infection — it may lead to PID if untreated but by itself is not included as PID.

Therefore, A, B, and C are correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — PID involves upper genital tract infections : endometritis, salpingitis, and pelvic peritonitis.

(101) Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Bacterial vaginosis	(I) Mucopurulent
(B) Vaginal candidiasis	(II) Greenish yellow discharge
(C) Chlamydia vaginal infection	(III) Curdy discharge
(D) Trichomoniasis vaginalis	(IV) Grey white to green yellow discharge

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
- (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
- (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
- (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Correct Answer : (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution :

Bacterial vaginosis typically presents with a **grey white to green yellow discharge** with a fishy odor — matching (IV).

Vaginal candidiasis causes a thick, white, **curdy discharge** — matching (III).

Chlamydia vaginal infection is known for producing a **mucopurulent** discharge — matching (I).

Trichomoniasis vaginalis causes a frothy, **greenish yellow discharge** — matching (II).

Therefore, the correct match is (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II).

Quick Tip

Tip : Vaginal infections have characteristic discharges — remember the curdy discharge for candidiasis and greenish frothy discharge for trichomoniasis.

(102) First molar tooth appears around the age :

- (1) 9 month to 12 month
- (2) 15 month and 18 month
- (3) 12 month and 15 month
- (4) 6 month to 9 month

Correct Answer : (3) 12 month and 15 month

Solution :

In the normal sequence of primary teeth eruption, the first molars usually appear after the central and lateral incisors.

Typically, the first molars erupt around **12 to 15 months** of age in most children.

Earlier teeth include the central incisors (6–8 months) and lateral incisors (8–12 months).

After the first molars, the canines and second molars follow at later stages.

Therefore, the correct age range for the first molar eruption is between 12 and 15 months.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — first molars : 12–15 months, canines : 16–20 months, second molars : 20–30 months.

(103) Gower's sign is found in :

- (1) Poliomyelitis
- (2) Muscular Dystrophy
- (3) Epilepsy
- (4) Myasthenia Gravis

Correct Answer : (2) Muscular Dystrophy

Solution :

Gower's sign is a classic clinical sign seen in children with proximal muscle weakness.

It is most commonly associated with **Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)**.

When asked to stand up from a sitting or lying position, the child uses their hands to push on their thighs to lift themselves up — this is due to weakness of the hip and thigh muscles.

Conditions like poliomyelitis, epilepsy, or myasthenia gravis do not typically show a positive Gower's sign.

Therefore, Gower's sign is specifically found in muscular dystrophies, especially Duchenne type.

Quick Tip

Tip : Gower's sign = Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy — think proximal muscle weakness in boys.

(104) Duckett Jones major criteria for Rheumatic fever :

- (A) Carditis
- (B) Meningitis
- (C) Chorea
- (D) Erythema marginatum

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) B, C, D only
- (2) A, C only
- (3) A, C, D only
- (4) A, B, C only

Correct Answer : (3) A, C, D only

Solution :

The **Duckett Jones criteria** are used to diagnose Rheumatic fever and include both major and minor clinical criteria.

The **major criteria** include : carditis (which seems to be a typo here as “Carelitis”), polyarthritis, chorea, subcutaneous nodules, and erythema marginatum.

Chorea is one of the classic major signs — also called Sydenham's chorea.

Erythema marginatum is a distinctive rash seen in some cases of Rheumatic fever.

Meningitis is not a criterion for Rheumatic fever and is unrelated.

Therefore, the correct choices are A (carditis), C (chorea), and D (erythema marginatum).

So, the correct answer is option (3).

Quick Tip

Tip : Major Jones criteria = carditis, polyarthritis, chorea, erythema marginatum, subcutaneous nodules.

(105) Match List I with List II :

List I	List II
(A) Prolapse of Rectum	(I) Lord's anal dilatation
(B) Acute Fissure in Ano	(II) Well's operation
(C) Hydrocele	(III) Eversion of sac
(D) Carcinoma of Stomach	(IV) Billroth – II

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(2) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

(4) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer : (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution :

Prolapse of Rectum is commonly treated with **Well's operation** — matching (II).

Acute Fissure in Ano is managed by **Lord's anal dilatation** — matching (I).

Hydrocele is surgically treated by **eversion of the sac** — matching (III).

Carcinoma of Stomach is treated surgically with **Billroth – II** gastrectomy — matching (IV).

So, the correct matches are : (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV).

Therefore, option (1) is correct.

Quick Tip

Tip : Remember — Well's for rectal prolapse, Lord's for fissure, eversion for hydrocele, Billroth II for gastric surgery.

(106) The Littre's Hernia is protrusion of viscus through an abnormal opening.

(1) A portion of circumference of the Intestine

(2) A Meckel's diverticulum

(3) Part of urinary bladder

(4) Part of stomach

Correct Answer : (2) A Meckel's diverticulum

Solution :

A **Littre's Hernia** is a rare type of hernia that contains a **Meckel's diverticulum**.

A Meckel's diverticulum is a congenital outpouching of the small intestine, usually found in the ileum.

When this diverticulum herniates through an opening in the abdominal wall, it is specifically termed Littre's Hernia.

It is important to distinguish this from other hernias which usually contain loops of intestine or omentum but not a diverticulum.

Therefore, the correct answer is **A Meckel's diverticulum**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Littre's Hernia = herniation of Meckel's diverticulum — a surgical rarity but an important exam point.

(107) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : Severe ulcerative colitis is characterised by more than four motions a day together with one or more signs of systemic illness.

Statement II : Acute Pancreatitis is defined as an acute condition presenting with abdominal pain and usually associated with raised pancreatic enzyme levels in the blood or urine as a result of pancreatic inflammation.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

Solution :

Statement I is correct because severe ulcerative colitis is defined clinically by having more than four bowel motions per day along with systemic signs like fever, tachycardia, or anemia.

This matches standard diagnostic guidelines for severe cases.

Statement II is also correct — acute pancreatitis is characterized by sudden onset abdominal pain, often radiating to the back, and is confirmed by elevated pancreatic enzymes (amylase or lipase) in blood or urine.

These enzyme levels reflect inflammation and pancreatic cell damage.

Therefore, both statements are factually accurate.

So, option (1) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : Severe ulcerative colitis = frequent stools + systemic signs ; acute pancreatitis = raised pancreatic enzymes + abdominal pain.

(108) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Full thickness prolapse of rectum includes protrusion of all the layers of rectal wall, and is usually associated with a weak pelvic floor.

Reason (R) : The Rectal prolapse is thought to commence as an intussusception of the rectum, which descends to protrude outside the anus.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
- (4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Assertion (A) is correct because a full thickness rectal prolapse involves the protrusion of all layers of the rectal wall through the anal canal.

This condition is commonly linked to pelvic floor weakness, which contributes to the failure of support structures.

Reason (R) is also correct — rectal prolapse typically begins as an intussusception of the rectum, which progresses downward and eventually protrudes externally.

This explains the mechanism behind the full thickness prolapse described in (A).

Therefore, both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and (R) correctly explains (A).

So, option (1) is the right answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : Rectal prolapse = full wall protrusion + starts as intussusception — both facts fit together for diagnosis.

(109) Given below are two statements :

Statement I : During the airway assessment of a Trauma Patient, we should check verbal response, clear mouth and airway with large bore sucker, if $GCS \leq 8$, consider definitive airway, otherwise use jaw thrust or chin lift.

Statement II : There is no need of oxygen administration to all trauma patients.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (2) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (4) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Correct Answer : (3) Statement I is true but Statement II is false

Solution :

Statement I is true — in trauma care, airway assessment is a priority.

Checking verbal response, clearing obstructions, suctioning, and securing a definitive airway if $GCS \leq 8$ are all standard practices.

Jaw thrust or chin lift maneuvers are appropriate for basic airway management when cervical spine injury is suspected.

Statement II is false — oxygen administration is vital in trauma patients to ensure adequate tissue oxygenation and prevent hypoxia.

Providing supplemental oxygen is a basic step in the primary survey of trauma care.
Therefore, Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

Quick Tip

Tip : Trauma airway = clear, assess GCS, secure airway if needed, always give oxygen to prevent hypoxia.

(110) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Pancreatitis is inflammation of the parenchyma of the pancreas.

Reason (R) : The underlying mechanism of injury in pancreatitis is thought to be premature activation of pancreatic enzymes within the pancreas, leading to process of autodigestion.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Assertion (A) is true because pancreatitis is, by definition, the inflammation of the pancreatic tissue (parenchyma).

Reason (R) is also true — the main mechanism for injury in acute pancreatitis is the premature activation of digestive enzymes like trypsin within the pancreas.

These activated enzymes cause the pancreas to digest itself, which is known as autodigestion.

This mechanism directly explains the inflammation described in (A).

Therefore, both the Assertion and the Reason are true, and (R) correctly explains (A).

So, option (1) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Tip : Pancreatitis = inflammation by autodigestion due to early enzyme activation.

(111) Shock is a systemic state of :

- (1) Low tissue perfusion
- (2) High tissue perfusion
- (3) Normal tissue perfusion
- (4) Very high tissue perfusion

Correct Answer : (1) Low tissue perfusion

Solution :

Shock is defined as a life-threatening condition in which there is inadequate tissue perfusion. This means the delivery of oxygen and nutrients to tissues is insufficient to meet cellular metabolic demands.

The result is cellular hypoxia, organ dysfunction, and if untreated, it may lead to organ failure and death.

So, shock is always associated with **low tissue perfusion**, not high or normal.

Therefore, the correct answer is low tissue perfusion.

Quick Tip

Tip : Shock = low perfusion → low oxygen → cellular dysfunction → emergency intervention needed.

(112) Stress gastritis is characterised by :

- (1) Reduction in the blood supply to superficial mucosa of stomach
- (2) Disturbance of gastric mucosal barrier
- (3) Enterogastric reflux
- (4) Autoimmune condition

Correct Answer : (1) Reduction in the blood supply to superficial mucosa of stomach

Solution :

Stress gastritis occurs commonly in critically ill patients and is due to mucosal ischemia.

Severe stress, shock, trauma, burns, or sepsis reduce blood flow to the gastric mucosa.

This leads to mucosal damage, erosions, and superficial ulcerations due to lack of oxygen and nutrients.

Although disturbance of the mucosal barrier contributes, the primary mechanism is **reduced mucosal blood flow**.

It is not related to enterogastric reflux or autoimmune processes.

Therefore, the correct answer is reduction in blood supply to superficial mucosa.

Quick Tip

Tip : Stress ulcers = mucosal ischemia → shallow erosions → bleeding risk in ICU patients.

(113) The life-threatening event with major burn is :

- (1) Inflammatory changes of skin
- (2) Burn around the face and neck
- (3) Burn of Genitals
- (4) Cell mediated immunity is significantly reduced

Correct Answer : (2) Burn around the face and neck

Solution :

Among burn injuries, **burns involving the face and neck** are especially dangerous.

This is because they can lead to airway compromise due to swelling, edema, and inhalation injury.

Airway obstruction can develop rapidly and is the most immediate life-threatening event after major facial burns.

While inflammation, genital burns, or immune suppression are important concerns, they are not as immediately life-threatening as an obstructed airway.

Therefore, **burns around the face and neck** pose the highest immediate risk to life.

Quick Tip

Tip : Always secure the airway first in facial or neck burns — swelling can close the airway fast.

(114) The General anaesthetic triad includes :

- (1) Unconsciousness and pain relief
- (2) Unconsciousness, pain relief and muscle relaxation
- (3) Unconsciousness, pain relief and Haemostasis
- (4) Unconsciousness, Pain relief and wound care

Correct Answer : (2) Unconsciousness, pain relief and muscle relaxation

Solution :

The **general anaesthetic triad** is a fundamental principle in anaesthesia practice.

It includes three main goals : **unconsciousness (hypnosis)**, **analgesia (pain relief)**, and **muscle relaxation**.

Unconsciousness ensures the patient is unaware of the surgical procedure.

Pain relief prevents the perception of surgical pain.

Muscle relaxation facilitates surgical access and prevents involuntary movements.

Haemostasis and wound care are surgical concerns but not part of the anaesthetic triad.

Therefore, the correct answer is **unconsciousness, pain relief and muscle relaxation**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Anaesthetic triad = hypnosis, analgesia, relaxation — the core of balanced anaesthesia.

(115) What is chalazion ?

- (A) Inflammation of gland of Zies
- (B) Inflammation of gland of Moll
- (C) Inflammation of gland of Meibomian
- (D) Inflammation of lid margin

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) A and C only
- (2) B and C only
- (3) C only
- (4) D and C only

Correct Answer : (3) C only

Solution :

A **chalazion** is a chronic, granulomatous inflammation of the **Meibomian gland**.

The Meibomian glands are sebaceous glands located in the tarsal plate of the eyelids.

Blockage of their duct leads to retained secretions, which cause a painless, firm swelling inside the eyelid.

It does not involve the glands of Zies or Moll, nor is it generalized lid margin inflammation.

Therefore, the correct answer is **C only**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Chalazion = Meibomian gland — painless, firm eyelid swelling.

(116) Match List I with List II :**List I (Signs)**

- (A) Light house sign
- (B) Rising sun sign
- (C) Hennebert's sign
- (D) Greisinger's sign

List II (Found in Disease)

- (I) Inflamed mastoid vein
- (II) Fistula in labyrinth
- (III) Suppurative otitis media
- (IV) Glomus jugulare

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

(2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(4) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Correct Answer : (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)

Solution :

Light house sign is seen in **suppurative otitis media** — it describes intermittent discharge of pus from the ear, like a lighthouse beam.

Rising sun sign is linked with **glomus jugulare** tumors — this describes the reddish mass seen behind the tympanic membrane.

Hennebert's sign is a positive fistula test seen in a **labyrinthine fistula**.

Greisinger's sign indicates an **inflamed mastoid vein** (emissary vein thrombosis).

So, the correct matches are : (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(I).

Quick Tip

Tip : Lighthouse = discharge (otitis), rising sun = glomus tumor, Hennebert's = labyrinth fistula, Greisinger's = mastoid vein.

(117) What is epiphora ?

- (A) Excessive secretion of tears.
- (B) Obstruction to outflow of tears.
- (C) Steven's–Johnson's syndrome
- (D) Sensory stimulation of eyes

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) only
- (2) (B) only
- (3) (C) only
- (4) (D) only

Correct Answer : (2) (B) only

Solution :

Epiphora refers to the **overflow of tears** onto the face due to inadequate drainage through the nasolacrimal system.

It is not caused by excessive production but by **obstruction to the outflow of tears**.

Conditions like blockage of the lacrimal duct or punctum lead to epiphora.

Steven's–Johnson's syndrome and sensory stimulation are not the definitions of epiphora.

Therefore, the correct answer is **obstruction to outflow of tears**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Epiphora = tear drainage problem, not overproduction — think blockage of lacrimal ducts.

(118) Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : There is severe pain in otitis.

Reason (R) : Because skin is adhered to underlying cartilage and due to congestion caused by recumbent position.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A)
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer : (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution :

Assertion (A) is true — otitis, especially otitis externa or otitis media, causes severe ear pain. This pain occurs because the skin lining of the ear canal and tympanic membrane is tightly attached to underlying cartilage and bone.

Reason (R) is also true — the tight adherence of skin to cartilage limits space for swelling, causing intense pain.

Additionally, congestion worsens when lying down due to increased vascular pooling.

This mechanism directly explains why pain is severe in otitis.

Therefore, both statements are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Quick Tip

Tip : Ear pain in otitis = tight skin over cartilage + inflammation + congestion.

(119) Which of the following is not a symptom of corneal ulcer ?

- (A) Acute pain in eye
- (B) Muco purulent discharge
- (C) Redness of eye
- (D) Lacrimation
- (E) Blepharospasm

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) B and D only
- (2) D and E only
- (3) B only
- (4) A only

Correct Answer : (3) B only

Solution :

Corneal ulcer is characterized by **acute pain, redness, lacrimation** (watering), and **blepharospasm** (spasm of eyelids).

These occur due to intense inflammation and irritation of the corneal nerves.

However, **muco purulent discharge** is typically a sign of conjunctivitis, not a classic feature of corneal ulcer.

In corneal ulcer, discharge is usually watery or serous rather than purulent unless there is secondary infection.

Therefore, the correct answer is **B only**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Corneal ulcer = pain, redness, watering, photophobia, eyelid spasm — purulent discharge points to conjunctivitis.

(120) What term is used to describe perverted sense of smell ?

- (1) Anosmia
- (2) Hyposmia
- (3) Parosmia
- (4) Cacosmia

Correct Answer : (3) Parosmia

Solution :

Parosmia is the term used for a **perverted or distorted sense of smell**.

In parosmia, familiar odors are perceived differently, often unpleasantly, than they normally would be.

Anosmia means complete loss of smell.

Hyposmia means partial loss or reduced sense of smell.

Cacosmia is a type of parosmia where the distortion is specifically unpleasant or foul.

Therefore, the general term for a perverted sense of smell is **Parosmia**.

Quick Tip

Tip : Parosmia = distortion, Anosmia = no smell, Hyposmia = reduced smell, Cacosmia = bad smell perception.